

VIOLENCE AT HOME

The FACT Report

WINTER 2013



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FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S
TRUST FUND OF VIRGINIA
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Dear Virginians:

On behalf of the Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia's (FACT) Board of Trustees, we are pleased to present the 2013 edition of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*. We are just as excited to provide this tool, now in its fourth year of publication, to citizens of the Commonwealth as we were when the inaugural report was first published. Since 2010, FACT has provided this annual report to serve as a tool and data resource to service providers, policy makers, and community leaders across the Commonwealth. The 2013 edition provides a comprehensive listing of family violence indicators across the lifespan, including data on children, families, and older adults.

FACT was created by the General Assembly in 1986 as a public-private partnership aimed to prevent, treat, and raise public awareness about family violence. Family violence includes child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and elder abuse and neglect. FACT's Board of Trustees, which is appointed by the Governor of Virginia, raises and distributes funds that support local community programs and statewide public awareness projects. Over the years, due to its distinctive public-private structure, FACT has become the information and resource clearinghouse for preventing and treating family violence in Virginia.

Each year *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* gives human service professionals, elected officials, and members of the general public information regarding the state of families in Virginia. Based on feedback from the field, we know that *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* has been used to inform grant writing efforts, understand community needs and assets, conduct outreach and education, create dialogue among stakeholders, and garner media attention regarding family violence issues. Over the years, we have found that many stakeholders use the report as a catalyst to work collaboratively across service sectors.

Whether you use the report to convince key decision makers of the need to address family violence in your community or you are interested in how your community ranks in comparison to neighboring localities, we hope that, by presenting family violence data across the entire lifespan in one location, *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* is useful in your prevention and treatment efforts. FACT is committed to supporting local organizations and community efforts in addressing the complexities of family violence, and we hope that the 2013 edition of this report continues to be a helpful tool in the critical work you do to improve the lives of those you serve.

Sincerely,

Tom Atwood
FACT Board Chair

Hayley Mathews, MSW
FACT Executive Director



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Introduction



What findings have emerged in 2013?

Dependency puts people at risk. Children naturally depend on parents or grandparents, and many older Virginians who remain in their homes rely on relatives or caregivers to meet their basic needs. Adults trust their partners, loved ones, and spouses to care and nurture them throughout the life stages. When this family trust is broken, the results are shattering.

The *FACT Report* presents 21 indicators that together provide a snapshot of how Virginians are faring in their homes. The report includes data on the scope of family violence in communities, overall community health and well-being, and how public organizations—such as departments of social services and law enforcement agencies—prevent and respond to violence in families. This year's *FACT Report* contains up to eight years of data for many of the indicators, which provides a review of selected community trends over time.

The results of what children, young people, and older adults are experiencing in their homes and neighborhoods across the Commonwealth in 2013 are mixed. At every age, Virginia residents continue to experience violence perpetrated by family members, despite decreases in abuse and neglect for children:

- ➔ In the last eight years, between 2005 and 2013, there has been a steady decrease in substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect.¹
 - Not all regions of the Commonwealth are seeing this decrease. Over the past three years, rates of abuse and neglect against children have been climbing in the Northern and West Central regions.
- ➔ Rates of completed family assessments for children have increased steadily across the Commonwealth between 2005 and 2013. Family assessments are the preferred response when a child is not in immediate danger and include developing

plans to remedy and prevent risk of future abuse.

- The greatest annual rate increases have been in the Eastern, Southside, and Valley regions of the Commonwealth.²
- ➔ Between 2006 and 2012, the Commonwealth of Virginia saw a modest but steady increase in the number of older and incapacitated adults experiencing abuse, neglect, or exploitation, with an average annual increase of three percent.
 - In recognition of this disturbing trend, the 2013 *Facing the FACTs Issue Brief* is dedicated to identifying and providing strategies to recognize and prevent violence against our older and incapacitated adults in the Commonwealth.
- ➔ The Southwest region has the highest rates of abuse and neglect for older and incapacitated adults in the Commonwealth.

- Between 2006 and 2012, there were increased requests for family abuse emergency protective orders and arrests for violation of protective orders. This finding suggests that more adults are reporting feeling endangered in their homes.

With many of the indicators within *The FACT Report*, it is important to note that increases do not necessarily mean that violence is on the rise. Family violence indicators are measures of incidents that have been reported to authorities, such as arrests for offenses or the numbers of cases managed by public agencies. For example, older adults may be reporting abuse more than they have in the past, departments of social services may be more active in identifying children at risk, and/or law enforcement officials may be more vigilant in tracking down protective orders. In the case of each of these indicators, leaders and practitioners at the local level will know best what factors on the ground may be contributing to these results. Within individual cities, counties, towns, and regions, citizens and practitioners can ask questions of their public agencies

and nonprofits to clarify local conditions. Questions that are helpful to ask include:

- ? Do increases in rates of family violence reflect community socioeconomic conditions, a failure of prevention programs and strategies, or successes in identifying and addressing the often hidden problem of family violence?
- ? Are there specific changes in leadership, policy, programming, funding, policing practices, or community conditions, such as unemployment, that occurred one or more years before changes in rates of family violence?
- ? What is known about effective violence prevention and intervention strategies that can help address the gaps we are seeing in our locality?

As noted, while we cannot be sure that increases in any one indicator reflect increasing abuse in our communities, we can be certain that the individual stories represented by the indicator numbers reflect lives in turmoil and require community response and resources.

WHAT IS FAMILY VIOLENCE?

For the purposes of *The FACT Report*, family violence is defined as any type of intentional physical, sexual, psychological, or verbal abuse or neglect directed at children, the elderly, spouses, or other family members within a current or past family relationship (including those defined by biological or legal relationships or by personal preference).

Family violence is often hidden from view and rarely broached in public and personal discussions, yet its

impact is profound—one incident of family violence can have serious reverberations over a lifetime. For example, abuse of children can have short- and long-term physical and psychological consequences, including greater risk of suffering from chronic health conditions, impaired brain development, difficulty with relationships, depression, and anxiety.³ Research has also established that violence has lasting effects on children's social development and academic achievement into adolescence, including poor performance and absences in school, substance use, and teen pregnancy.⁴ There are long-term consequences for adults experiencing family violence as well. Over twenty-five percent of women who have experienced rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner report remaining fearful and experiencing at least one symptom of post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of the violence. Approximately ten percent report missing school or work as a result of the violent behavior.⁵

There are significant financial as well as human costs that result from violence in the family. A

single act of violence against a family member can result in a lifetime of consequences for those involved and drain resources from communities on both human and financial levels. A recent study indicates that the lifetime economic costs associated with child maltreatment are higher than two of the most pressing health concerns in the United States: stroke and type 2 diabetes. The authors estimate the costs at \$128 billion in 2008 dollars when factoring in loss of productivity, behavioral and physical health costs, and the costs of the child welfare, criminal justice, and special education systems and resources.⁶



Why does the Family and Children's Trust Fund produce a report on family violence?

FACT is committed to preventing and decreasing family violence for Virginians of all ages. Prior to the publication of the first *FACT Report* in 2010, information about the extent of family violence in Virginia

was scattered across state agencies, often divided by the age of the victim or the nature of the crime. *The FACT Report* is unique in that it presents this statewide data in one document in an easy-to-understand format.

FACT's intent is to encourage more informed public engagement about family violence—whether between individuals, among community agencies, or in public forums. The data in *The FACT Report* can help communities refine their understanding and strategies to address family violence. FACT Report readers may

- ➔ track the health, well-being, and safety of citizens;
- ➔ assess community assets and challenges;
- ➔ direct funding resources more effectively;
- ➔ influence public and private policy; and
- ➔ analyze the experiences of localities that have had success addressing family violence.

Family violence *can* be prevented in communities throughout the Commonwealth. For example, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identify a range of factors that can help protect young children from abuse, such as a supportive family environment and social networks, parental employment, adequate housing, and caring adults outside the family who can serve as role models and mentors.⁷ These positive relationship factors may help break the cycle of child maltreatment across generations.⁸ Identifying potential signs, putting supports in place, and responding effectively to incidents all contribute to and build on efforts to address family violence in homes across Virginia.



Why has FACT selected these 21 indicators?

In 2009, FACT identified and adopted the indicators after meetings with citizens and professionals across the Commonwealth with expertise in understanding and addressing family violence across the lifespan. Since 2009, the number of indicators has grown from 18

to 21, reflecting the availability of more precise social services data on abuse within the family and the addition of two indicators related to youth: substance abuse-related arrests of young people and foster care placement into a permanent home. Each indicator meets criteria that will allow FACT to continue to track the information over time. The indicators are

- ➔ easy to communicate to the public,
- ➔ understandable proxies for family violence,
- ➔ measurable on an annual basis, and
- ➔ accessible and reliably produced through validated sources across all 134 Virginia localities.



Are there limitations to the data presented?

Only a fraction of those individuals who have experienced harm, abuse, or neglect at some point in their lives report their experience.⁹ Because indicators in *The FACT Report* present the incidence of *reported* mistreatment, they inevitably undercount the prevalence of family violence in communities across Virginia.

All indicators must be interpreted carefully because *indicator* rate increases and decreases do not necessarily equate to incidence rate increases and decreases. As noted previously, if arrests for violent offenses against a family member increased over a period of time, it could be due to—but is not limited to—administrative changes, state or local changes in enforcement, increased reporting, or actual increased incidence.

Each year, the FACT Editorial and Planning Committee identifies current or potential indicators that will strengthen *The FACT Report* and provide a more accurate and

precise portrait of family violence in Virginia. FACT leadership then works with state and local policy makers and planners to gain access to this data for the next year's report.

In 2013, FACT recommends refining and strengthening data collection related to Adult Protective Services

and Child Protective Services indicators from the Virginia Department of Social Services.

APS Substantiated Reports of Abuse and Neglect of Older and Incapacitated Adults

The FACT Report indicator on the safety of adults currently reflects a combined total of two very different populations—adults aged

60 and over and incapacitated adults aged 18 and over. In many cases, the resources, context, responses, and strategies for prevention and intervention will be different for each demographic group. In state fiscal year 2012, 71% of Virginia's adult victims of substantiated reports of adult abuse or neglect were aged 60 or older;¹⁰ however, at this time it is extremely onerous to separate abuse of older adults from that of incapacitated adults for each locality.¹¹

In addition, this indicator currently reflects all instances of older and incapacitated adult abuse, regardless of the perpetrator's relationship to the victim. At present it is not possible to reliably distinguish and separate adult abuse cases involving familial perpetrators from other types of perpetrators.



In the future, knowing how many older adults have been victims of abuse or neglect and whether the abuse or neglect took place within the family—measured separately from incapacitated adults for each locality—will aid understanding, targeting of needed resources, and community response efforts.

Child Protective Services (CPS) and Adult Protective Services (APS)¹³ indicators

For *The FACT Report*, the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) shares data collected from its local offices on the number of CPS founded investigations, CPS family assessments, CPS foster care entrance and exit figures, and APS substantiated reports. In some cases, the number entered into the VDSS data system to represent these data points is zero. This zero could mean that there are no cases in a particular locality, or it could mean that the data was incomplete. Within the current data collection system, there is no way to determine the meaning of the zero value. To address this discrepancy thoroughly would require extensive inquiry into each local Department of Social Services office's recording systems.

FACT would like to see the recording improved, such that zero incidents is clearly defined and that incomplete data can be easily noted within *The FACT Report* and excluded from the overall analysis and ranking of the data. This will provide a more realistic and representative profile

of each locality and the state and regional patterns as a whole.



How may I use Violence at Home: The FACT Report data?

Readers may immediately use this data to understand conditions in their locality and to compare cities, towns, and regions across the Commonwealth. They may also use it to draw attention to local and state needs, help focus resources where they are needed most, and set community goals for improving conditions. In a recent survey of those who had read *The FACT Report*

- **78% used the report to inform grant writing efforts,**
- **60% used it to better understand their community needs and assets, and**
- **over 50% used it to identify how one's community ranks on different indicators.**

Communities have also used the report to provide education and increase awareness about

the challenges of family violence through opinion pieces and letters to the editor. Others have used it to develop more targeted community or organizational strategies and to advocate for policy and program changes that improve community responses to family violence.

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In addition to *The FACT Report*, FACT produces an accompanying data appendix with a comprehensive overview of the rates of each indicator by locality, as well as more detailed descriptions of each indicator and its sources. Since 2011, FACT has also created a web-based tool to create customized reports to compare and summarize locality-specific information.

The FACT website also has sample community meeting agendas, opinion pieces, and letters to the editor to facilitate education and outreach efforts.

All of these resources are available with instructions for use on FACT's website: **www.vakidsfirst.org**.



What is the role of the Family and Children's Trust Fund?

FACT is dedicated to the prevention and treatment of family violence in the Commonwealth of Virginia through its support of community-based initiatives, public awareness, and agency collaboration. *The FACT Report* is aimed at increasing the public's awareness of family violence and encouraging effective, innovative, and collaborative responses to prevent future harm.

FACT was created by the General Assembly in 1986 as a public-private partnership to raise funds for the prevention and treatment of family violence, including child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and elder abuse and neglect. FACT is governed by a governor-appointed Board of Trustees that works to raise and distribute funds for family violence prevention and treatment efforts, as well as to promote public awareness of family violence issues across the Commonwealth. FACT is primarily funded by direct donations from public and private sources,

revenue from the sale of the KIDS FIRST license plates, and voluntary donations on state income tax returns. FACT provides funding to support local community programs such as parenting education classes, outreach and counseling services, and emergency shelter and support services.

legislative updates

For a link to legislative changes in the Commonwealth of Virginia related to domestic and sexual violence effective July 1, 2013, see the website of the Attorney General: www.oag.state.va.us/Programs%20and%20Resources/Domestic%20Violence/DV_Legislation_Orders.html.

Acknowledgements

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FACT also thanks Communitas Consulting of Charlottesville, Virginia, which has produced the report since 2009, and the members of FACT's Editorial and Planning Committee, who provide extensive editing and content expertise to shape the report.

¹ Virginia has seen a decrease in the number of Child Protective Services (CPS) founded investigations of abuse and neglect of children by a person outside of the family, and over the past three years, a similar decrease has occurred in the rate of child abuse and neglect by a family member.

² Eastern has experienced a 15% average annual increase, Southside 7%, and Valley 5%.

³ “Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect.” 2013. Child Welfare Information Gateway, Children’s Bureau, Washington, D.C. Citing Kristen W. Springer, Jennifer Sheridan, Daphne Kuo, and Molly Carnes, “Long-term Physical and Mental Health Consequences of Childhood Physical Abuse: Results from a Large Population-based Sample of Men and Women,” *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 31 (2007): 517–30.

⁴ “Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect.” 2013. Child Welfare Information Gateway, Children’s Bureau, Washington, D.C., page 5.

⁵ Black, M.C., K.C. Basile, M.J. Breiding, S.G. Smith, M.L. Walters, M.T. Merrick, J. Chen, & M.R. Stevens. 2011. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, page 54.

⁶ “Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect.” 2013. Child Welfare Information Gateway, Children’s Bureau, Washington, D.C., page 6, and “The economic burden of child maltreatment

in the United States and implications for prevention,” *Child Abuse and Neglect*, Xiangming Fang, Derek S. Brown, Curtis S. Florence, & James A. Mercy, Wednesday, February 01, 2012. The article notes, “The estimated average lifetime cost per victim of nonfatal child maltreatment is \$210,012 in 2010 dollars, including \$32,648 in childhood health care costs; \$10,530 in adult medical costs; \$144,360 in productivity losses; \$7,728 in child welfare costs; \$6,747 in criminal justice costs; and \$7,999 in special education costs. The estimated average lifetime cost per death is \$1,272,900, including \$14,100 in medical costs and \$1,258,800 in productivity losses. The total lifetime economic burden resulting from new cases of fatal and nonfatal child maltreatment in the United States in 2008 is approximately \$124 billion.”

⁷ “Child Maltreatment: Risk and Protective Factors,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved September 26, 2012, from <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/riskprotectivefactors.html>.

⁸ Journal of Adolescent Health supplemental investigation, <http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2013/a0920-child-maltreatment.html> & <http://www.jahonline.org/content/suppl>.

⁹ *The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study, Final Report*. 1998. Prepared for the Administration for Children and Families and the Administration on Aging in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services by the National Center on Elder Abuse at the American Public Human Services Association in collaboration with Westat, Inc.

¹⁰ Virginia Department of Social Services Adult Services Program Report, State Fiscal Year 2012. Table 12, page 29. Retrieved October 23, 2013, from http://www.dss.virginia.gov/files/about/reports/adults/adult_services_annual/sfy_2012_Annual_Report.pdf.

¹¹ In APS’s present data system, it is possible to report by locality all substantiated abuse and neglect cases by age, necessarily including self-neglect. It is not possible to examine only cases perpetrated by another party for older adults and incapacitated adults separately without extensive additional programming and weekend work on the part of APS staff. Personal communication with Paige McCleary, Adult Services/APS Consultant with the Virginia Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services, November 12, 2013.

¹² Beginning in state fiscal year 2014, the state Adult Protective Services Division relocated from the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) to the Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). However, for the next few years, APS data will continue to be entered into the DSS system (ASAPS). It is possible that a future transition to a DARS data system will address some of these recording and reporting issues.

Understanding the Maps and Graphs

On the following pages, each indicator is represented by a map of the Commonwealth showing each locality's most recent incidence, a regional graph showing changes in indicators over time, and a table of "change scores" representing the average annual percentage increase or decrease a region has exhibited in the three most recent years.

Locality incidence rates were created by dividing the indicator's frequency within a locality by the relevant population within that locality (e.g., indicators concerning mistreatment of children use persons aged 0-17 as the population base). Regional rates were calculated by dividing the indicator's frequency within a region by the relevant population in the region. Indicators for homelessness and domestic violence shelters are not presented as rates because they do not have a defined population base. Detailed descriptions of the indicators and how rates are calculated are available in the appendix to the report, and at FACT's website, www.vakidsfirst.org.

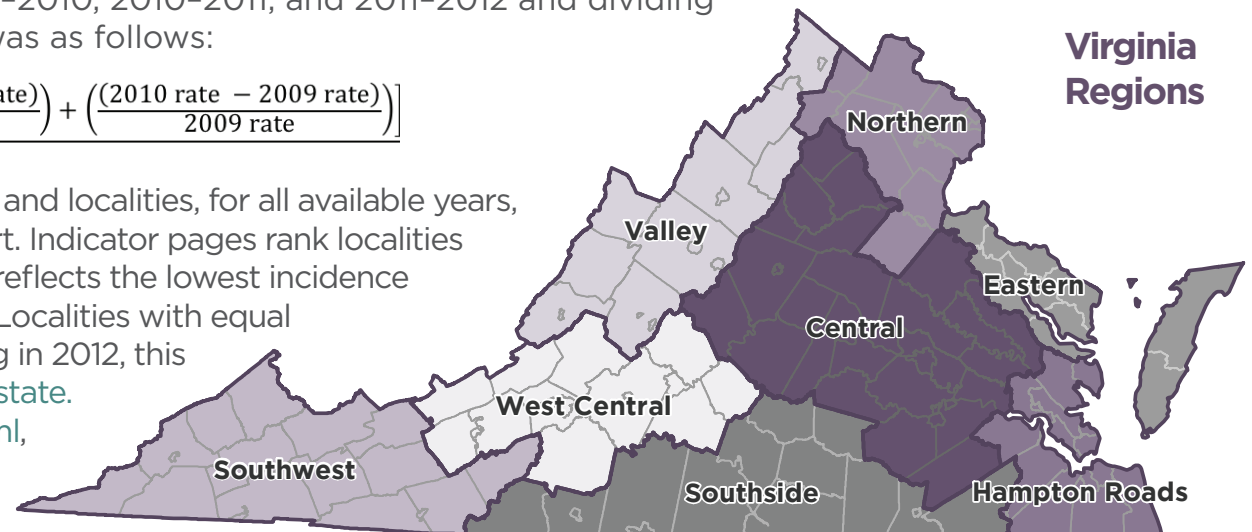
Indicator maps show rates of family violence and associated measures for the most recent year of data available. Data are sorted by rate and divided into four equal groups, or quartiles. Localities are shaded by which quartile of the data they fall into, with darker localities corresponding to higher incidence.

Indicator bar graphs show rates of family violence, over time, for the Commonwealth of Virginia and each of the eight regions within it. Localities are grouped into regions that correspond to those used by Virginia Performs (vaperforms.virginia.gov).

For indicators based on annual data that has been collected for three or more years, tables are presented illustrating regional average annual percentage change scores over the past 3 years (i.e., since 2008 for poverty and since 2009 for all other indicators). Average annual change since 2009 was calculated by adding percentage change scores from 2009–2010, 2010–2011, and 2011–2012 and dividing by 3. More specifically, the equation was as follows:

$$\left[\left(\frac{(2012 \text{ rate} - 2011 \text{ rate})}{2011 \text{ rate}} \right) + \left(\frac{(2011 \text{ rate} - 2010 \text{ rate})}{2010 \text{ rate}} \right) + \left(\frac{(2010 \text{ rate} - 2009 \text{ rate})}{2009 \text{ rate}} \right) \right] \div 3$$

The actual numbers for all regions and localities, for all available years, are available in the appendix to the report. Indicator pages rank localities based on incidence each year, where "1" reflects the lowest incidence and "134" reflects the highest incidence. Localities with equal incidence are given equal rank. Beginning in 2012, this information is also available at www.fact.state.va.us/family-violence-locality-profile.shtml, where users can create customized graphs and data reports for localities, regions, or indicators.



The state is divided into eight geographic regions, as follows:

Central Region

Cities

- Charlottesville
- Colonial Heights
- Hopewell
- Petersburg
- Richmond

Counties

- Albemarle
- Amelia
- Buckingham
- Caroline
- Charles City
- Chesterfield
- Culpeper
- Cumberland
- Dinwiddie
- Fluvanna
- Goochland
- Greene
- Hanover
- Henrico
- King & Queen
- King William
- Louisa
- Madison
- Nelson
- New Kent
- Orange
- Powhatan
- Prince George
- Rappahannock
- Sussex

Eastern Region

Counties

- Accomack
- Essex
- King George
- Lancaster
- Middlesex
- Northampton
- Northumberland
- Richmond
- Westmoreland

Hampton Roads Region

Cities

- Chesapeake
- Franklin
- Hampton
- Newport News
- Norfolk
- Poquoson
- Portsmouth
- Suffolk
- Virginia Beach
- Williamsburg

Counties

- Gloucester
- Isle of Wight
- James City
- Mathews
- Surry
- York

Northern Region

Cities

- Alexandria
- Fairfax
- Falls Church
- Fredericksburg
- Manassas
- Manassas Park

Counties

- Arlington
- Clarke
- Fairfax
- Fauquier
- Loudoun
- Prince William
- Spotsylvania
- Stafford
- Warren

Southside Region

Cities

- Emporia
- Danville
- Martinsville

Counties

- Brunswick
- Charlotte
- Greensville
- Halifax
- Henry
- Lunenburg
- Mecklenburg
- Nottoway

- Patrick
- Pittsylvania
- Prince Edward
- Southampton

Southwest Region

Cities

- Bristol
- Galax
- Norton

Counties

- Bland
- Buchanan
- Carroll
- Dickenson
- Floyd
- Grayson
- Lee
- Russell
- Scott
- Smyth
- Tazewell
- Washington
- Wise
- Wythe

Valley Region

Cities

- Buena Vista
- Covington
- Harrisonburg
- Lexington
- Staunton

- Waynesboro
- Winchester

Counties

- Alleghany
- Augusta
- Bath
- Frederick
- Highland
- Page
- Rockbridge
- Rockingham
- Shenandoah

West Central Region

Cities

- Bedford
- Lynchburg
- Radford
- Roanoke
- Salem

Counties

- Amherst
- Appomattox
- Bedford
- Botetourt
- Campbell
- Craig
- Franklin
- Giles
- Montgomery
- Pulaski
- Roanoke

Section 1

Community Health and Well-being Indicators

The FACT Report includes four indicators that provide a snapshot of community health and have been shown to be connected with the prevalence of family violence (e.g., Krug et al., 2002; Coker et al., 2000; Salzinger et al., 2002; Davis et al., 2005; Jasinski 2004; Putnam 2003; Tolan et al., 2006). These community factors may influence the cycle of family violence. For example, substance and alcohol abuse are often factors in violent disputes. Poverty not only contributes to familial stress, but also may lead to victims being unable to leave abusive relationships because they lack financial resources or housing. Unemployment may lead to personal stress and reflects the vitality of the community and the public resources available for addressing community needs.

While research shows that these indicators are strongly associated with family violence, there is no implication that they cause family violence. A lack of economic and social resources in a family or community may result in fewer resources to address family violence. There are additional risk and protective factors, such as adequate housing and caring relationships with friends and family, to consider when understanding family violence—factors that impact individuals and families in all income groups and levels of employment.

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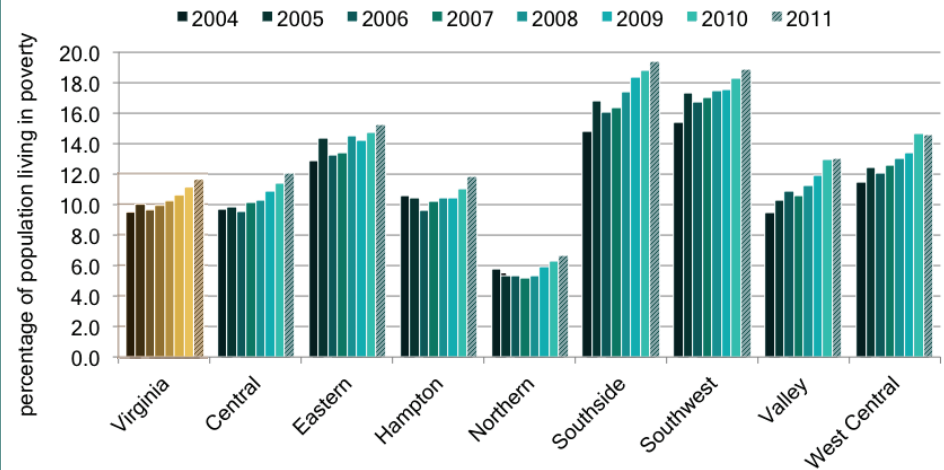
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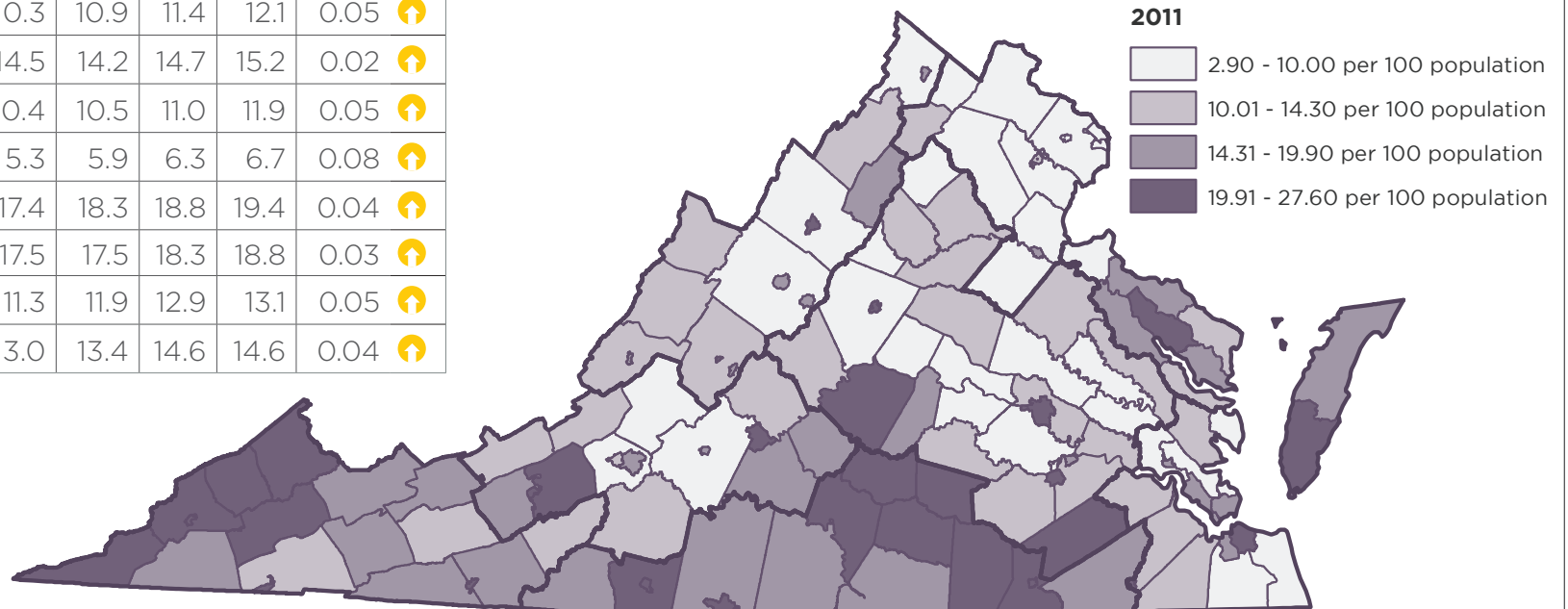
Tolan, Patrick, Deborah Gorman-Smith, and David Henry. 2006. Family Violence. *Annual Review of Psychology* 57: 557-83, <http://arjournals.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.psych.57.102904.190110?cookieSet=1>. Accessed July 21, 2009.

Percentage of the Population Living below the Poverty Line: This indicator reflects the percentage of the total population living below the poverty line, for each year, in each locality.

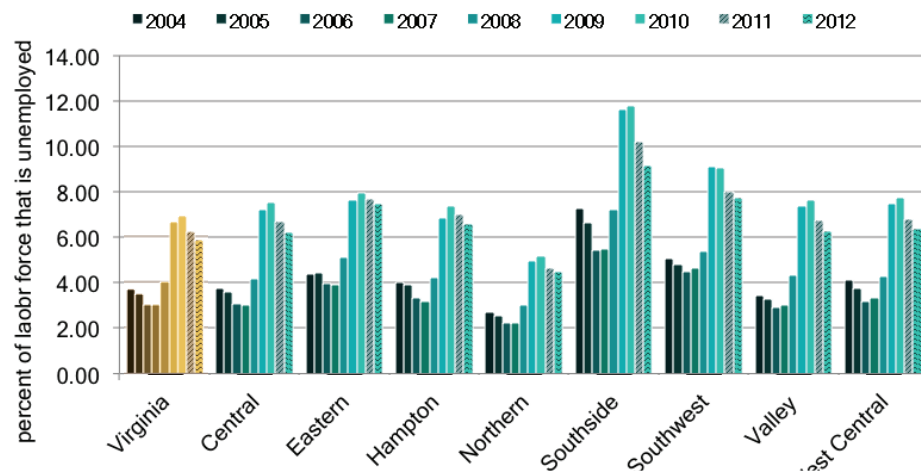
Data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008	
	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Virginia	10.2	10.6	11.1	11.6	0.04	⬆️
Central	10.3	10.9	11.4	12.1	0.05	⬆️
Eastern	14.5	14.2	14.7	15.2	0.02	⬆️
Hampton Roads	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.9	0.05	⬆️
Northern	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.7	0.08	⬆️
Southside	17.4	18.3	18.8	19.4	0.04	⬆️
Southwest	17.5	17.5	18.3	18.8	0.03	⬆️
Valley	11.3	11.9	12.9	13.1	0.05	⬆️
West Central	13.0	13.4	14.6	14.6	0.04	⬆️



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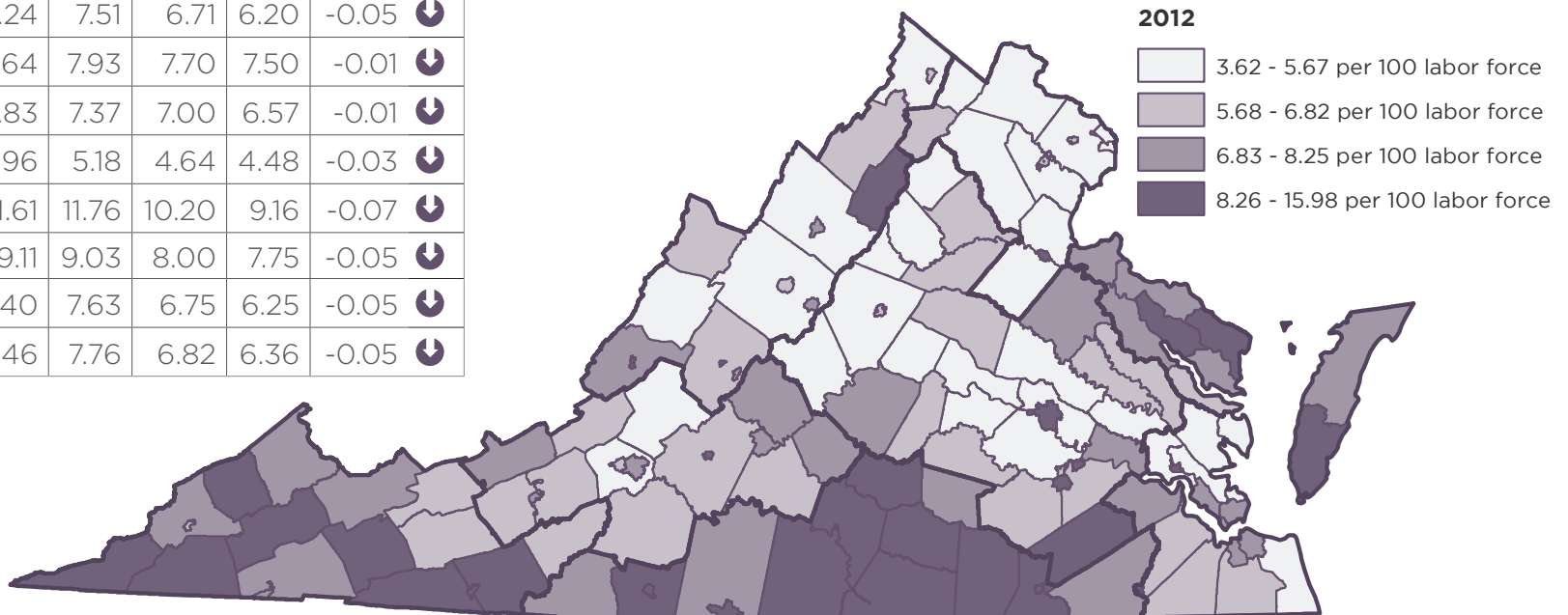


Percentage of Labor Force that Is Unemployed:

This indicator reflects the average annual percentage of the total workforce unemployed and seeking employment, for each year, in each locality.

Data obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

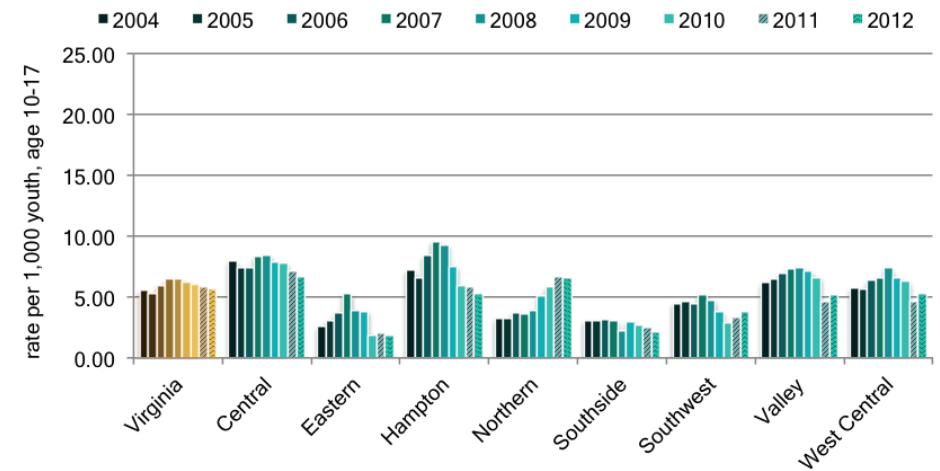
	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
Virginia	6.65	6.93	6.24	5.87	-0.04	⬇️
Central	7.24	7.51	6.71	6.20	-0.05	⬇️
Eastern	7.64	7.93	7.70	7.50	-0.01	⬇️
Hampton Roads	6.83	7.37	7.00	6.57	-0.01	⬇️
Northern	4.96	5.18	4.64	4.48	-0.03	⬇️
Southside	11.61	11.76	10.20	9.16	-0.07	⬇️
Southwest	9.11	9.03	8.00	7.75	-0.05	⬇️
Valley	7.40	7.63	6.75	6.25	-0.05	⬇️
West Central	7.46	7.76	6.82	6.36	-0.05	⬇️



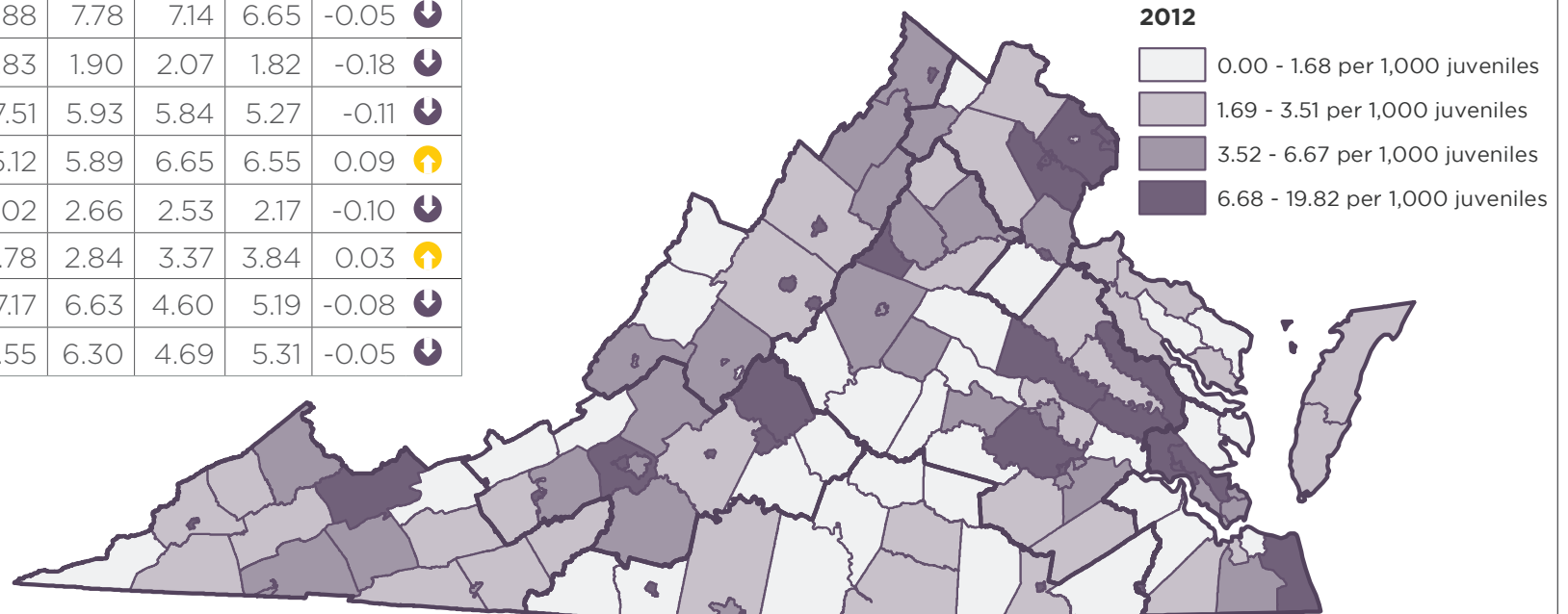
Arrests of Juveniles for Drug- and Alcohol-related Offenses: This indicator reflects the combined number of arrests of juveniles that law enforcement officials made for drug- and alcohol-related offenses—including arrests for driving under the influence, drunkenness, liquor law violations, drug/narcotic violations, and drug equipment violations, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of juveniles, age 10 to 17, for each year, in each locality.

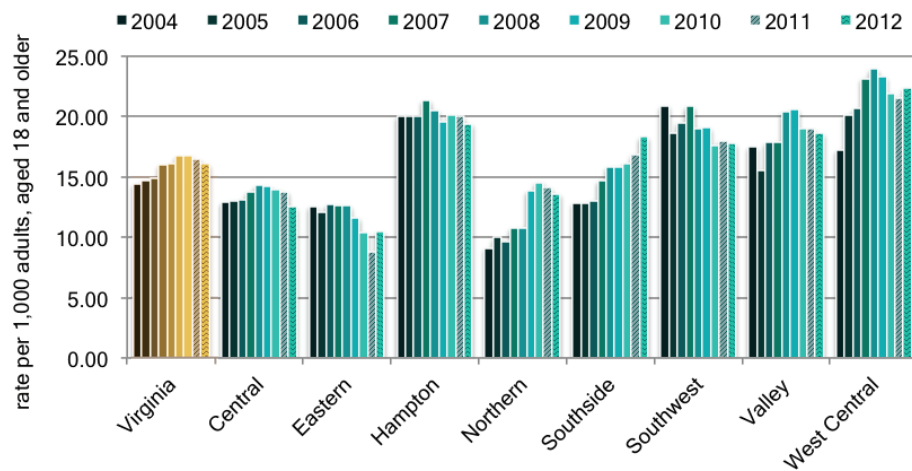
Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2009
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Virginia	6.25	6.00	5.88	5.71	-0.03 ↓
Central	7.88	7.78	7.14	6.65	-0.05 ↓
Eastern	3.83	1.90	2.07	1.82	-0.18 ↓
Hampton Roads	7.51	5.93	5.84	5.27	-0.11 ↓
Northern	5.12	5.89	6.65	6.55	0.09 ↑
Southside	3.02	2.66	2.53	2.17	-0.10 ↓
Southwest	3.78	2.84	3.37	3.84	0.03 ↑
Valley	7.17	6.63	4.60	5.19	-0.08 ↓
West Central	6.55	6.30	4.69	5.31	-0.05 ↓



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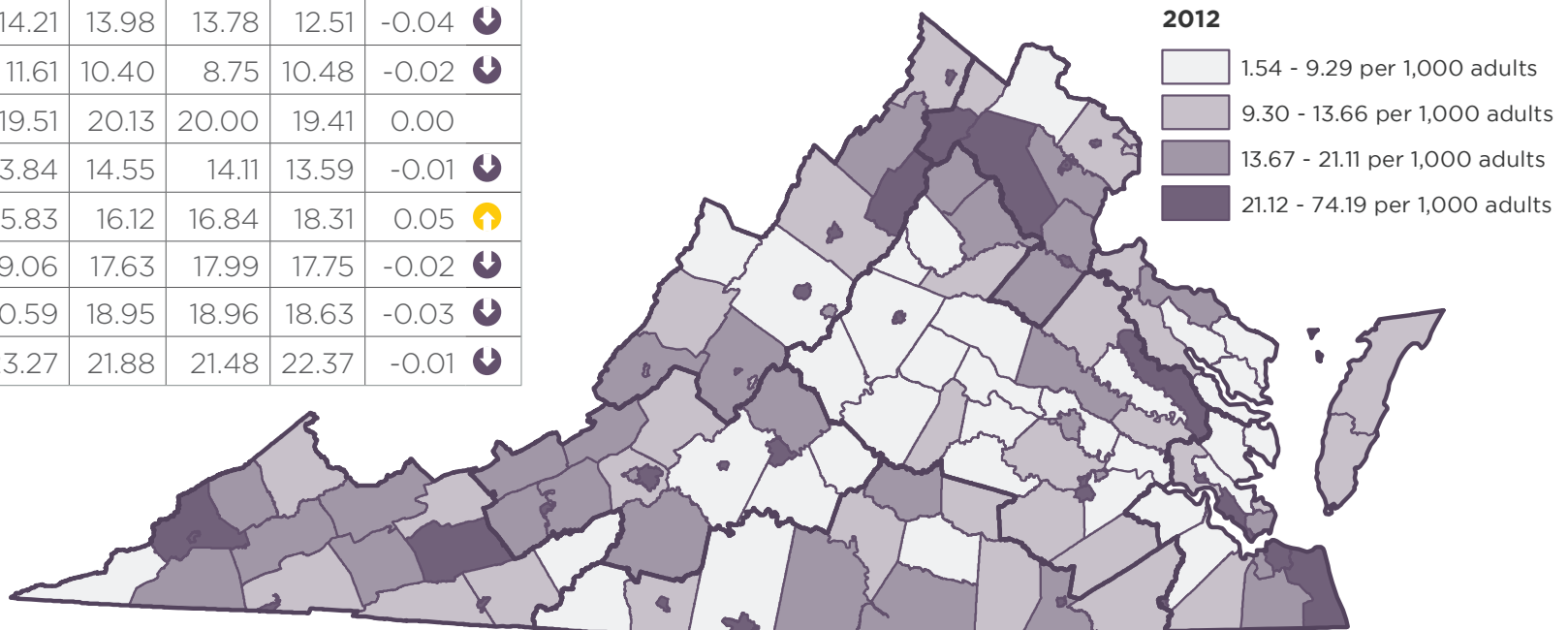
Arrests of Adults for Drug- and Alcohol-related Offenses:

This indicator reflects the combined number of arrests of adults that law enforcement officials made for drug- and alcohol-related offenses—including arrests for driving under the influence, drunkenness, liquor law violations, drug/narcotic violations, and drug equipment violations, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
Virginia	16.73	16.71	16.47	16.08	-0.01	⬇️
Central	14.21	13.98	13.78	12.51	-0.04	⬇️
Eastern	11.61	10.40	8.75	10.48	-0.02	⬇️
Hampton Roads	19.51	20.13	20.00	19.41	0.00	
Northern	13.84	14.55	14.11	13.59	-0.01	⬇️
Southside	15.83	16.12	16.84	18.31	0.05	⬆️
Southwest	19.06	17.63	17.99	17.75	-0.02	⬇️
Valley	20.59	18.95	18.96	18.63	-0.03	⬇️
West Central	23.27	21.88	21.48	22.37	-0.01	⬇️





Section 2

Scope of the Problem and Response Indicators

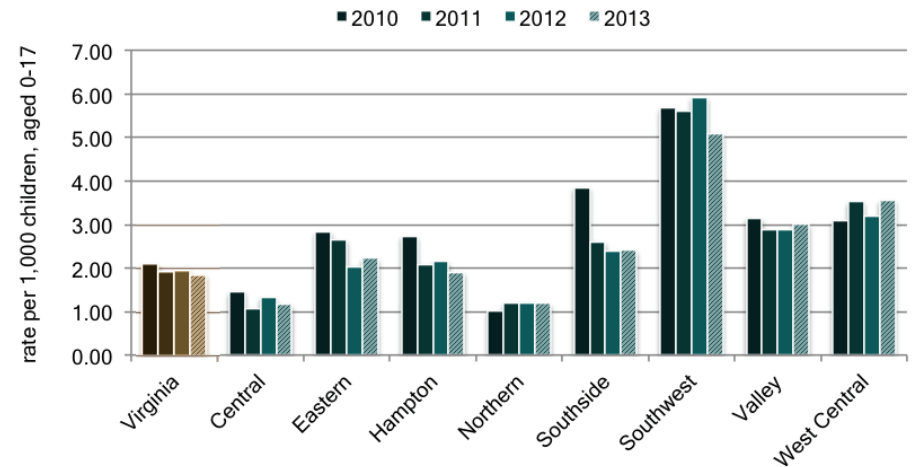
The FACT Report includes seventeen indicators that reflect the extent of family violence across the Commonwealth of Virginia, as well as the capacity for community intervention across human service and criminal justice systems. Indicators in this section reflect the scope of family violence experienced by individuals, as well as the capacity of agencies to address issues ranging from child abuse and neglect, to elder abuse and neglect, to familial homicides, to domestic violence shelter locations and usage. These indicators are important for understanding the extent and degree of family violence in a locality, as well as incidence of family violence across the lifespan. When considered in the context of each community, these indicators may help focus attention on areas where interventions are sufficient and where they are inadequate.

Child Protective Services Founded Investigations of Abuse and Neglect of Children by Family Members:

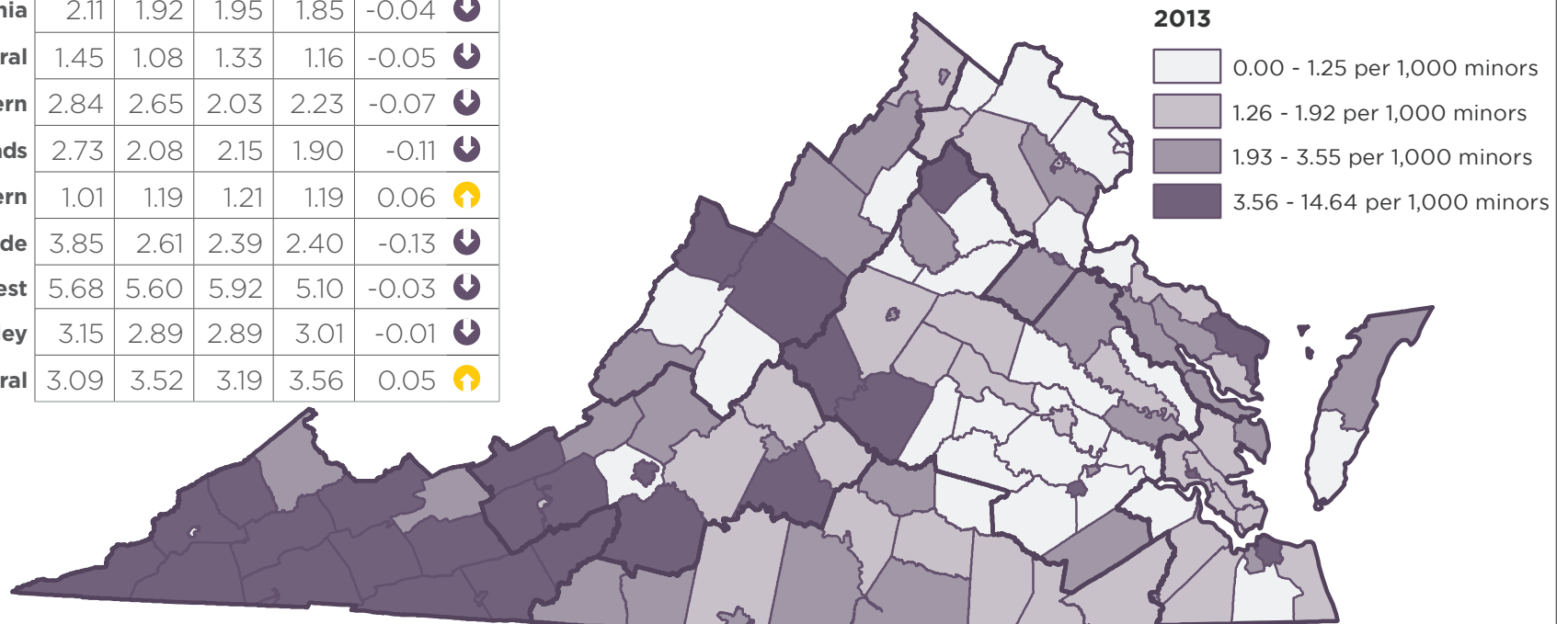
This indicator reflects the number of founded Child Protective Services investigations for children in which physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, mental abuse/neglect, or medical neglect by family members was confirmed. CPS investigations are conducted when there are immediate concerns about child safety, a prior history of child abuse, and/or when the reported allegation is severe.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of children, age 0-17, for each state fiscal year, in each locality.

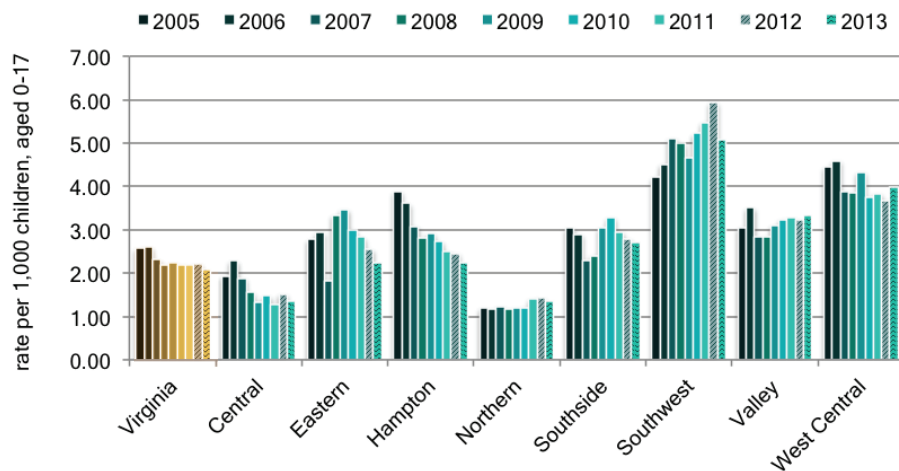
Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Research and Planning. Note: This indicator counts founded investigations, not the number of children abused/neglected; children may be counted more than once if an investigation identifies more than one type of abuse/neglect or if multiple investigations throughout the year are founded.



	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2010	
Virginia	2.11	1.92	1.95	1.85	-0.04	⬇️
Central	1.45	1.08	1.33	1.16	-0.05	⬇️
Eastern	2.84	2.65	2.03	2.23	-0.07	⬇️
Hampton Roads	2.73	2.08	2.15	1.90	-0.11	⬇️
Northern	1.01	1.19	1.21	1.19	0.06	⬆️
Southside	3.85	2.61	2.39	2.40	-0.13	⬇️
Southwest	5.68	5.60	5.92	5.10	-0.03	⬇️
Valley	3.15	2.89	2.89	3.01	-0.01	⬇️
West Central	3.09	3.52	3.19	3.56	0.05	⬆️



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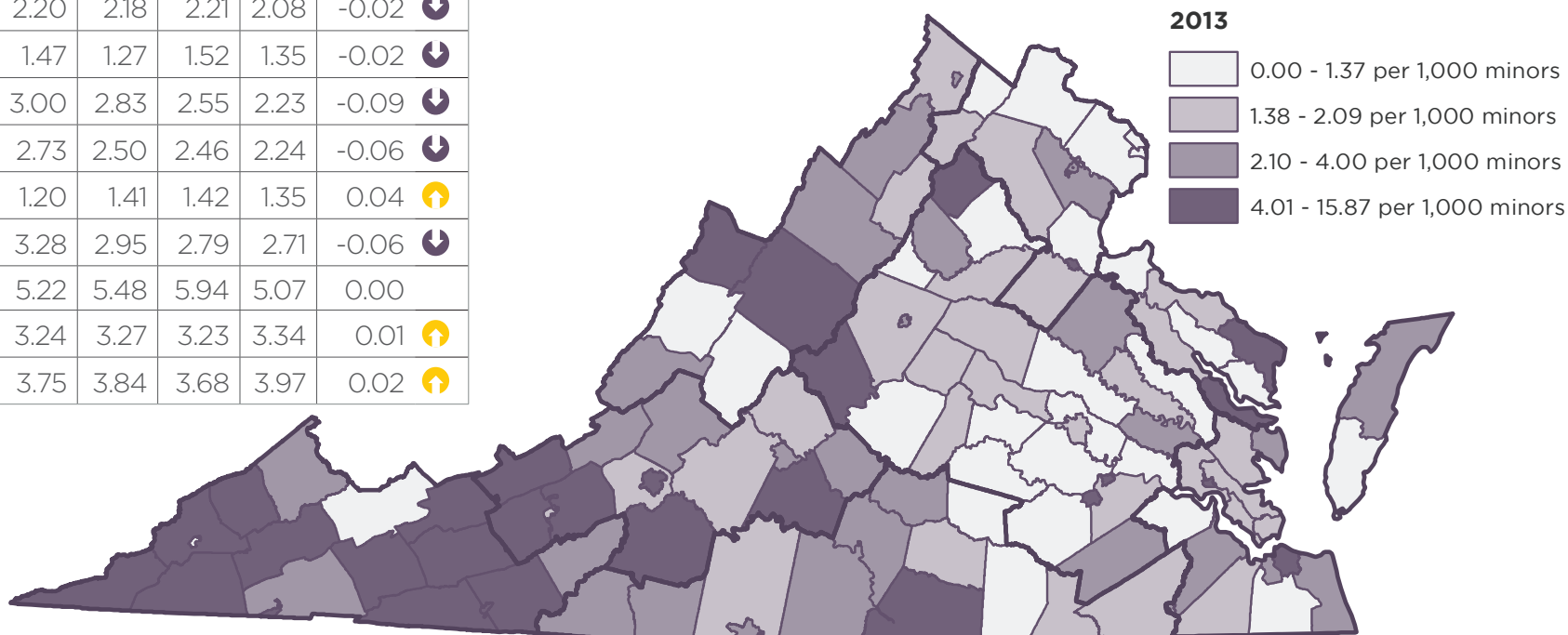
	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Virginia	2.20	2.18	2.21	2.08	-0.02	⬇️
Central	1.47	1.27	1.52	1.35	-0.02	⬇️
Eastern	3.00	2.83	2.55	2.23	-0.09	⬇️
Hampton Roads	2.73	2.50	2.46	2.24	-0.06	⬇️
Northern	1.20	1.41	1.42	1.35	0.04	⬆️
Southside	3.28	2.95	2.79	2.71	-0.06	⬇️
Southwest	5.22	5.48	5.94	5.07	0.00	
Valley	3.24	3.27	3.23	3.34	0.01	⬆️
West Central	3.75	3.84	3.68	3.97	0.02	⬆️

Child Protective Services Founded Investigations of Abuse and Neglect of Children:

This indicator reflects the number of founded Child Protective Services investigations for children in which physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, mental abuse/neglect, or medical neglect was confirmed. Investigations are conducted when there are immediate concerns about child safety, a prior history of child abuse, and/or when the reported allegation is severe.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of children, age 0-17, for each state fiscal year, in each locality.

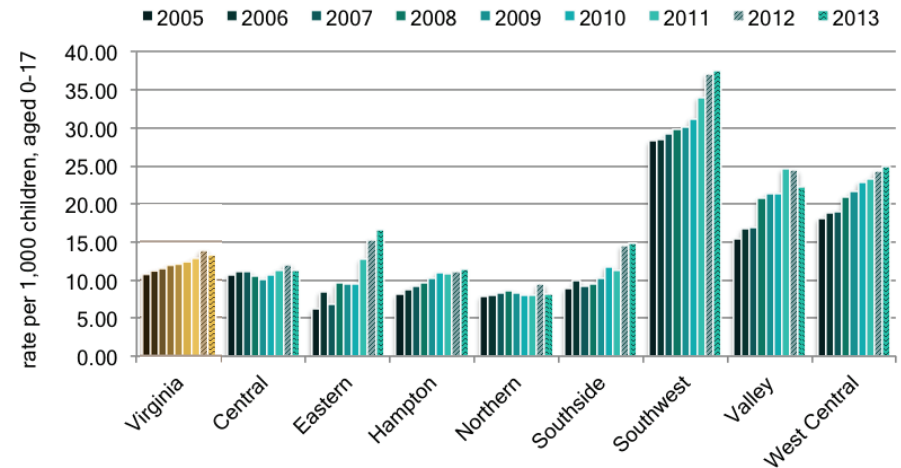
Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Research and Planning. Note: This indicator counts founded investigations, not the number of children abused/neglected; children may be counted more than once if an investigation identifies more than one type of abuse/neglect or if multiple investigations throughout the year are founded.



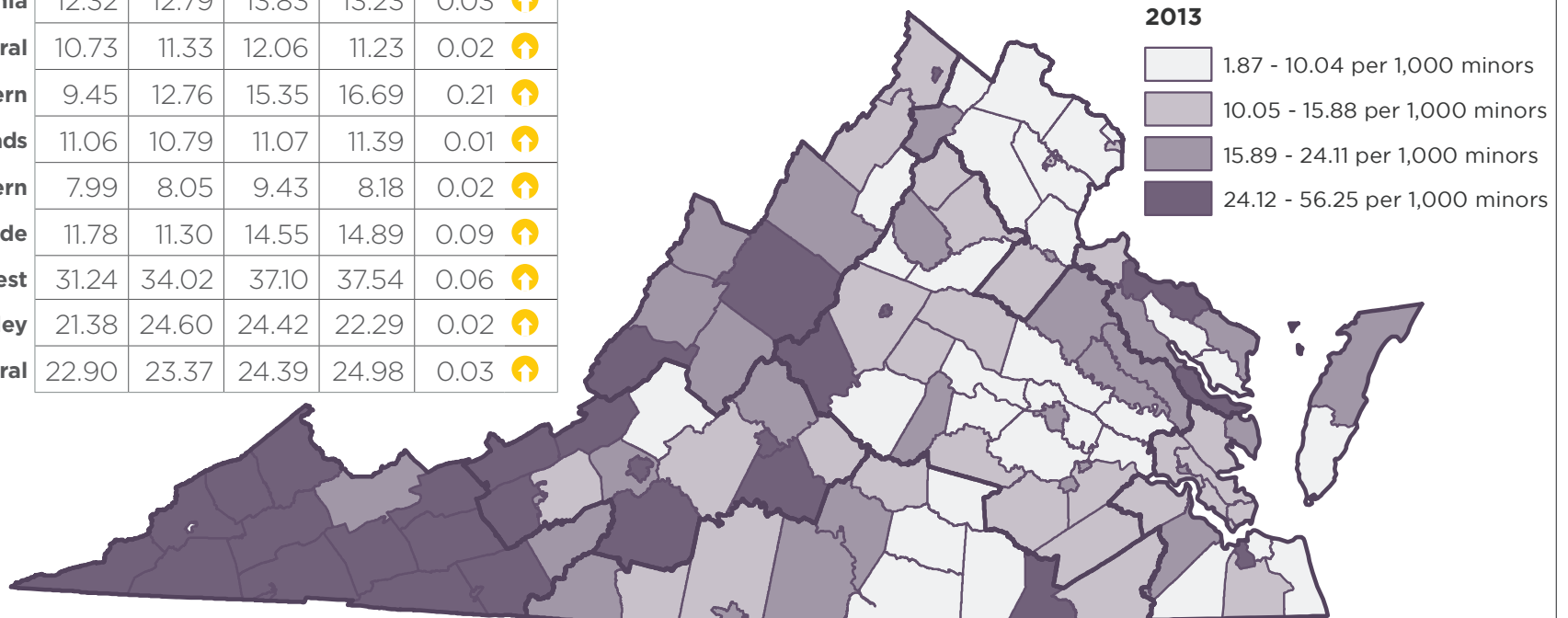
Child Protective Service Completed Family Assessments: This indicator reflects the number of family assessments completed by Child Protective Services in response to a report of child abuse or neglect. Family assessments are the preferred response when a child is not in immediate danger and include developing plans to remedy and/or prevent risk of future abuse.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of children, age 0-17, for each state fiscal year, in each locality.

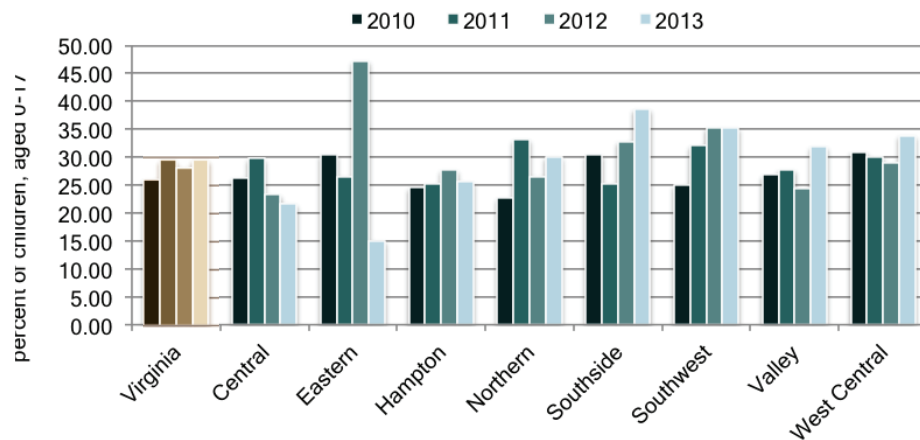
Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Outcome Based Reporting and Analysis.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Virginia	12.32	12.79	13.83	13.23	0.03	⬆️
Central	10.73	11.33	12.06	11.23	0.02	⬆️
Eastern	9.45	12.76	15.35	16.69	0.21	⬆️
Hampton Roads	11.06	10.79	11.07	11.39	0.01	⬆️
Northern	7.99	8.05	9.43	8.18	0.02	⬆️
Southside	11.78	11.30	14.55	14.89	0.09	⬆️
Southwest	31.24	34.02	37.10	37.54	0.06	⬆️
Valley	21.38	24.60	24.42	22.29	0.02	⬆️
West Central	22.90	23.37	24.39	24.98	0.03	⬆️



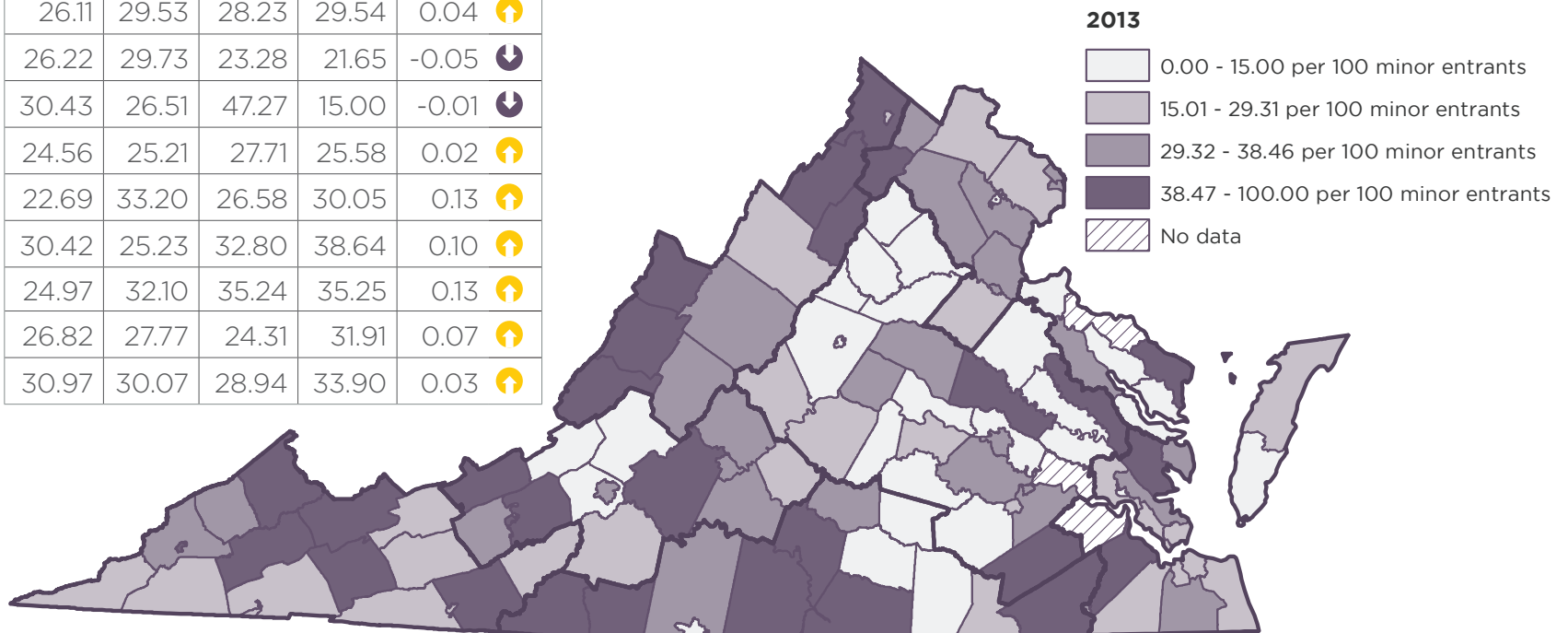
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Abused or Neglected Children who Exited Foster Care with Permanent Placement: This indicator reflects the percentage of previously abused/neglected children who exit foster care to permanent placement, in each locality. Permanent placement occurs when children are adopted, reunified with their family, or are put in custody of a relative.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Outcome Based Reporting and Analysis.

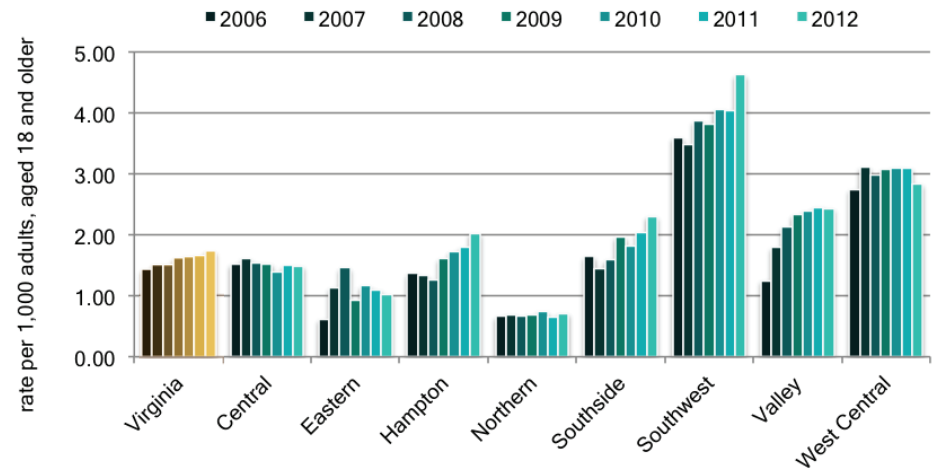
	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Virginia	26.11	29.53	28.23	29.54	0.04 ⬆️
Central	26.22	29.73	23.28	21.65	-0.05 ⬇️
Eastern	30.43	26.51	47.27	15.00	-0.01 ⬇️
Hampton Roads	24.56	25.21	27.71	25.58	0.02 ⬆️
Northern	22.69	33.20	26.58	30.05	0.13 ⬆️
Southside	30.42	25.23	32.80	38.64	0.10 ⬆️
Southwest	24.97	32.10	35.24	35.25	0.13 ⬆️
Valley	26.82	27.77	24.31	31.91	0.07 ⬆️
West Central	30.97	30.07	28.94	33.90	0.03 ⬆️



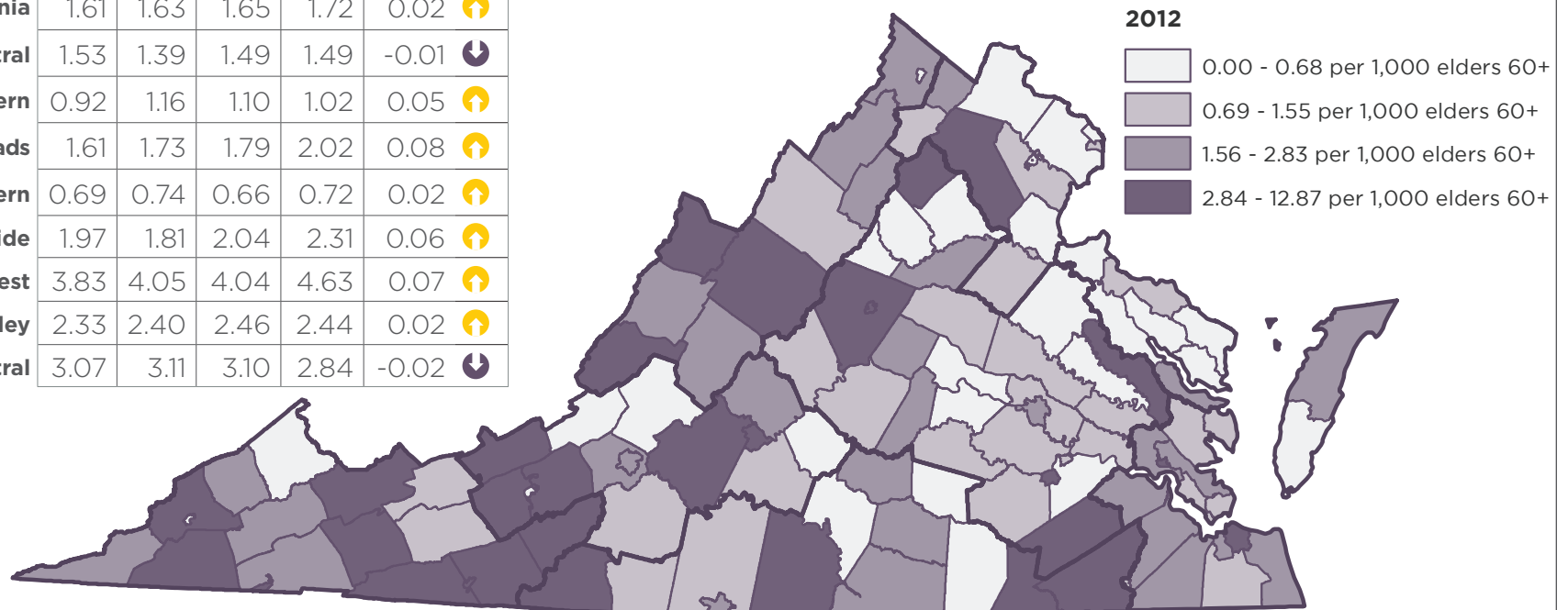
Adult Protective Services (APS) Substantiated Reports of Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation of Elders and Incapacitated Adults: This indicator reflects the number of APS substantiated reports in which abuse, neglect, or exploitation--including self-neglect--of adults age 60+ and incapacitated adults age 18+ were confirmed. In SFY 2012, self-neglect constituted 54% of all APS substantiated reports in Virginia.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of adults, age 18 and older, for each state fiscal year, in each locality.

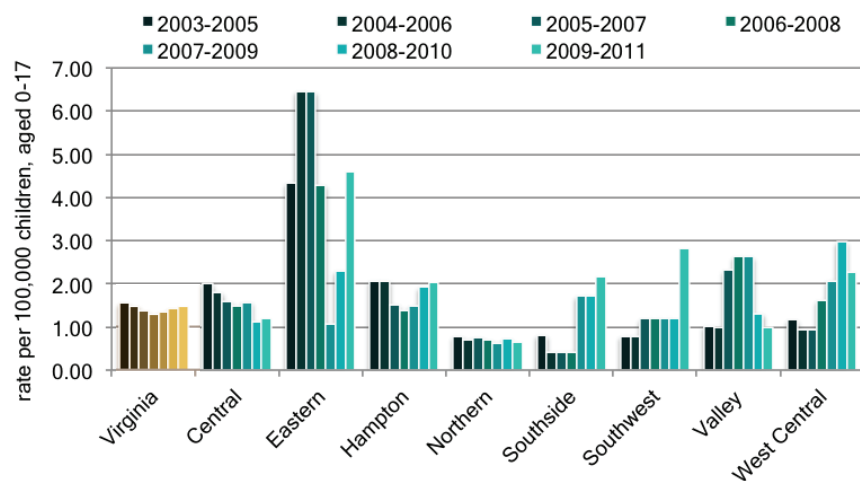
Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Research and Planning. Note: This indicator counts substantiated reports, not persons abused; individuals may be counted more than once if they experience more than one type or instance of abuse/neglect. Because estimates of the number of incapacitated adults are not available, this indicator was calculated as a rate within the general adult population. Therefore, this indicator underestimates abuse/neglect among elders and incapacitated adults.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2009
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Virginia	1.61	1.63	1.65	1.72	0.02 ↑
Central	1.53	1.39	1.49	1.49	-0.01 ↓
Eastern	0.92	1.16	1.10	1.02	0.05 ↑
Hampton Roads	1.61	1.73	1.79	2.02	0.08 ↑
Northern	0.69	0.74	0.66	0.72	0.02 ↑
Southside	1.97	1.81	2.04	2.31	0.06 ↑
Southwest	3.83	4.05	4.04	4.63	0.07 ↑
Valley	2.33	2.40	2.46	2.44	0.02 ↑
West Central	3.07	3.11	3.10	2.84	-0.02 ↓



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Child Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member or Caregiver:

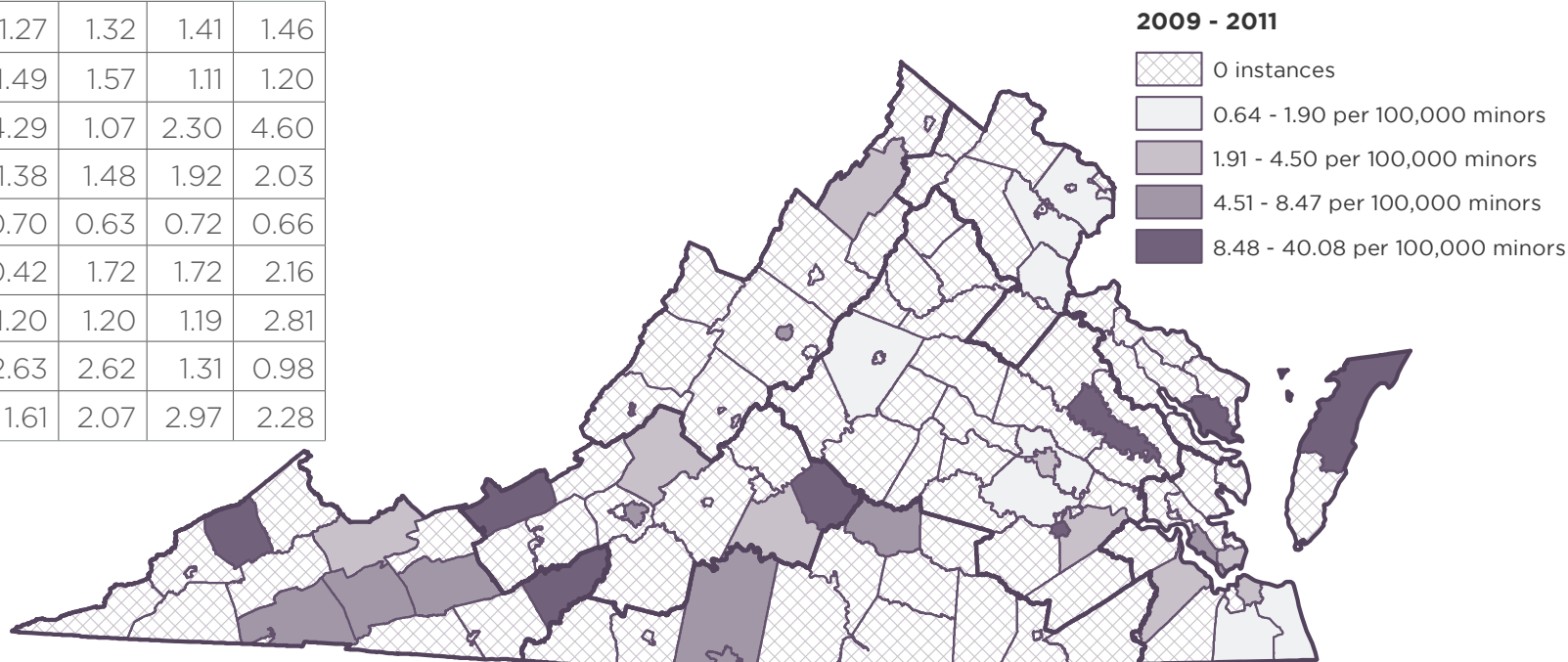
This indicator reflects the number of children whose deaths were determined to be a result of a homicide committed by a current or past family member or caregiver, or whose deaths were precipitated by acts of family violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed at the deceased.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 100,000 persons within the population of children age 0-17, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in familial child homicide rates.

Data provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Program, Virginia Department of Health.

Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases (n<20) should be interpreted with caution.

	Rate			
	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011
Virginia	1.27	1.32	1.41	1.46
Central	1.49	1.57	1.11	1.20
Eastern	4.29	1.07	2.30	4.60
Hampton Roads	1.38	1.48	1.92	2.03
Northern	0.70	0.63	0.72	0.66
Southside	0.42	1.72	1.72	2.16
Southwest	1.20	1.20	1.19	2.81
Valley	2.63	2.62	1.31	0.98
West Central	1.61	2.07	2.97	2.28

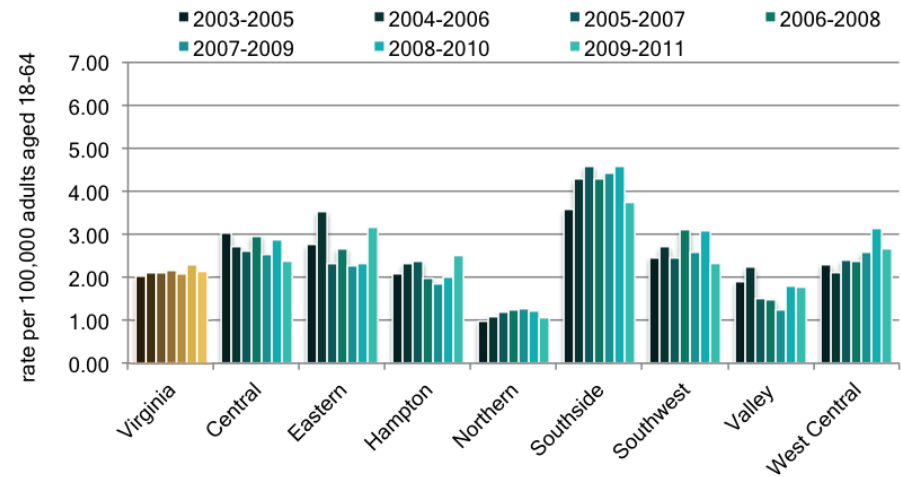


Adult Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member:

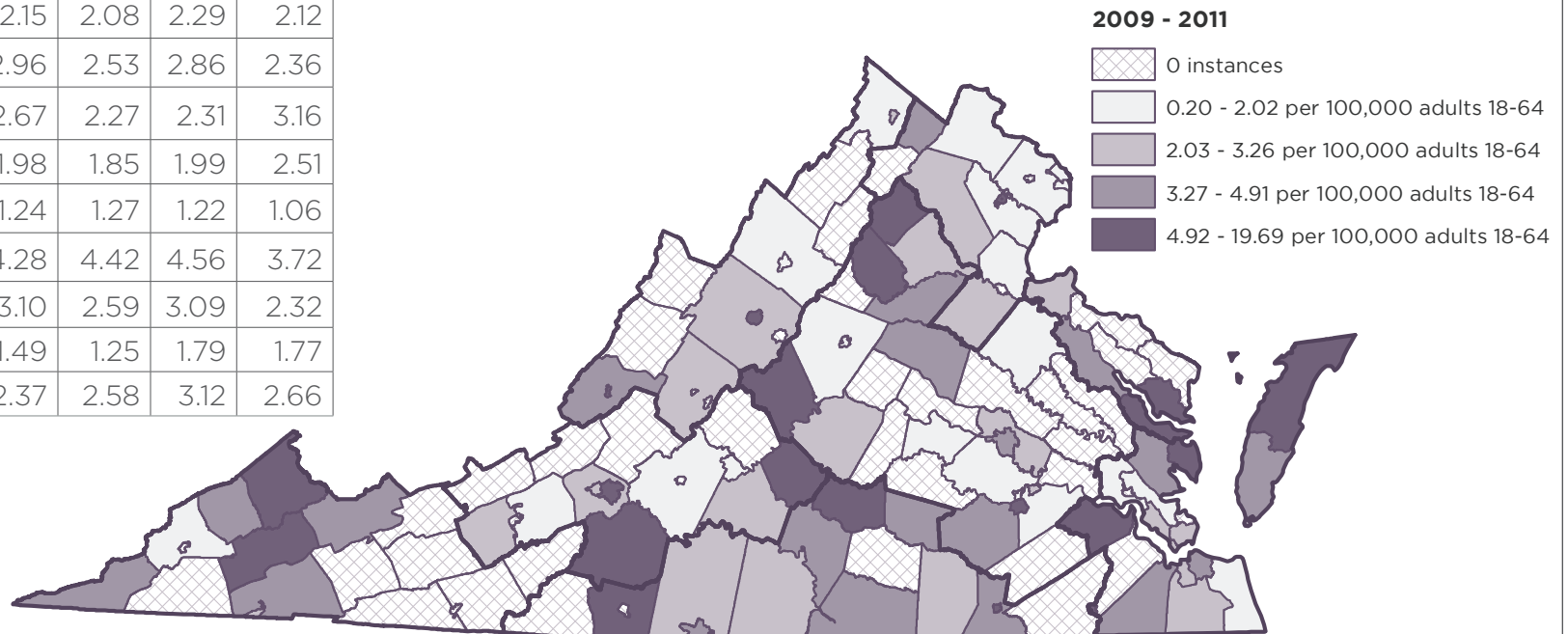
This indicator reflects the number of adults whose deaths were determined to be the result of a homicide by a current or past family member, or whose deaths were precipitated by acts of family violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed at the deceased.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 100,000 persons within the population of adults, age 18–64, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in familial adult homicide rates.

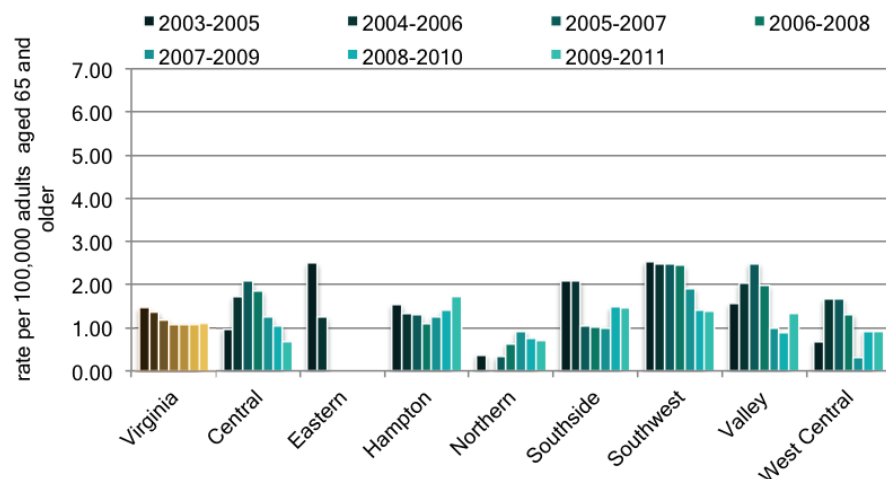
Data provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Program, Virginia Department of Health.
Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases (n<20) should be interpreted with caution.



	Rate			
	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011
Virginia	2.15	2.08	2.29	2.12
Central	2.96	2.53	2.86	2.36
Eastern	2.67	2.27	2.31	3.16
Hampton Roads	1.98	1.85	1.99	2.51
Northern	1.24	1.27	1.22	1.06
Southside	4.28	4.42	4.56	3.72
Southwest	3.10	2.59	3.09	2.32
Valley	1.49	1.25	1.79	1.77
West Central	2.37	2.58	3.12	2.66



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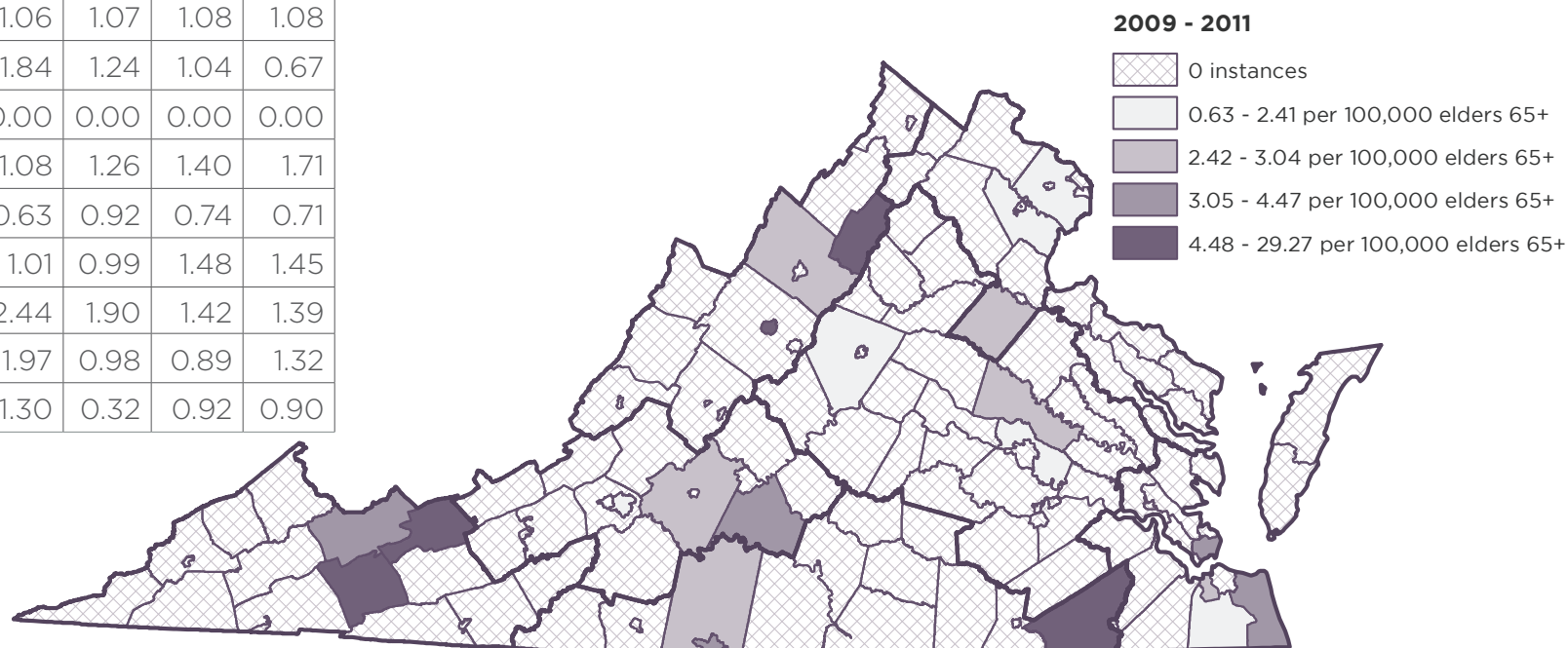
	Rate			
	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011
Virginia	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.08
Central	1.84	1.24	1.04	0.67
Eastern	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hampton Roads	1.08	1.26	1.40	1.71
Northern	0.63	0.92	0.74	0.71
Southside	1.01	0.99	1.48	1.45
Southwest	2.44	1.90	1.42	1.39
Valley	1.97	0.98	0.89	1.32
West Central	1.30	0.32	0.92	0.90

Elder Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member or Caregiver: This indicator reflects the number of elders whose deaths were determined to be the result of a homicide by a current or past family member or caregiver, or whose deaths were precipitated by acts of family violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed at the deceased.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 100,000 persons within the population of elders, age 65 and older, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in familial elder homicide rates.

Data provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Program, Virginia Department of Health.

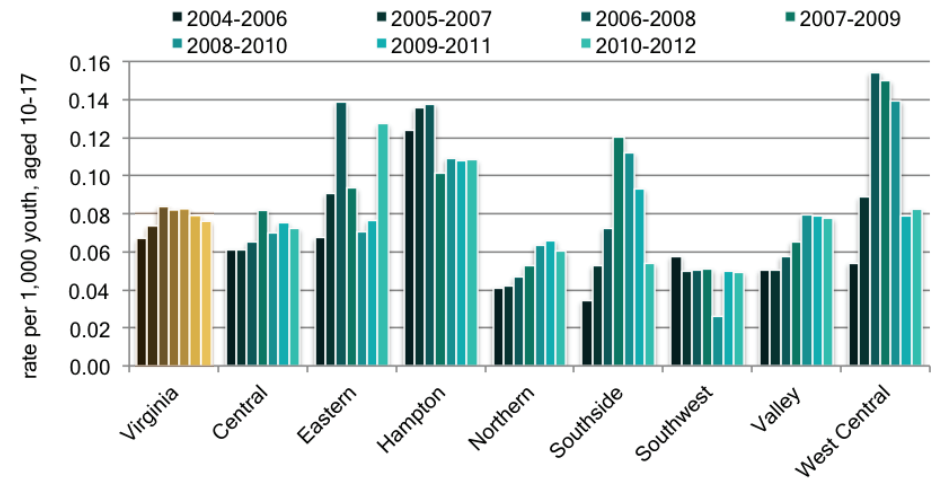
Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases (n<20) should be interpreted with caution.



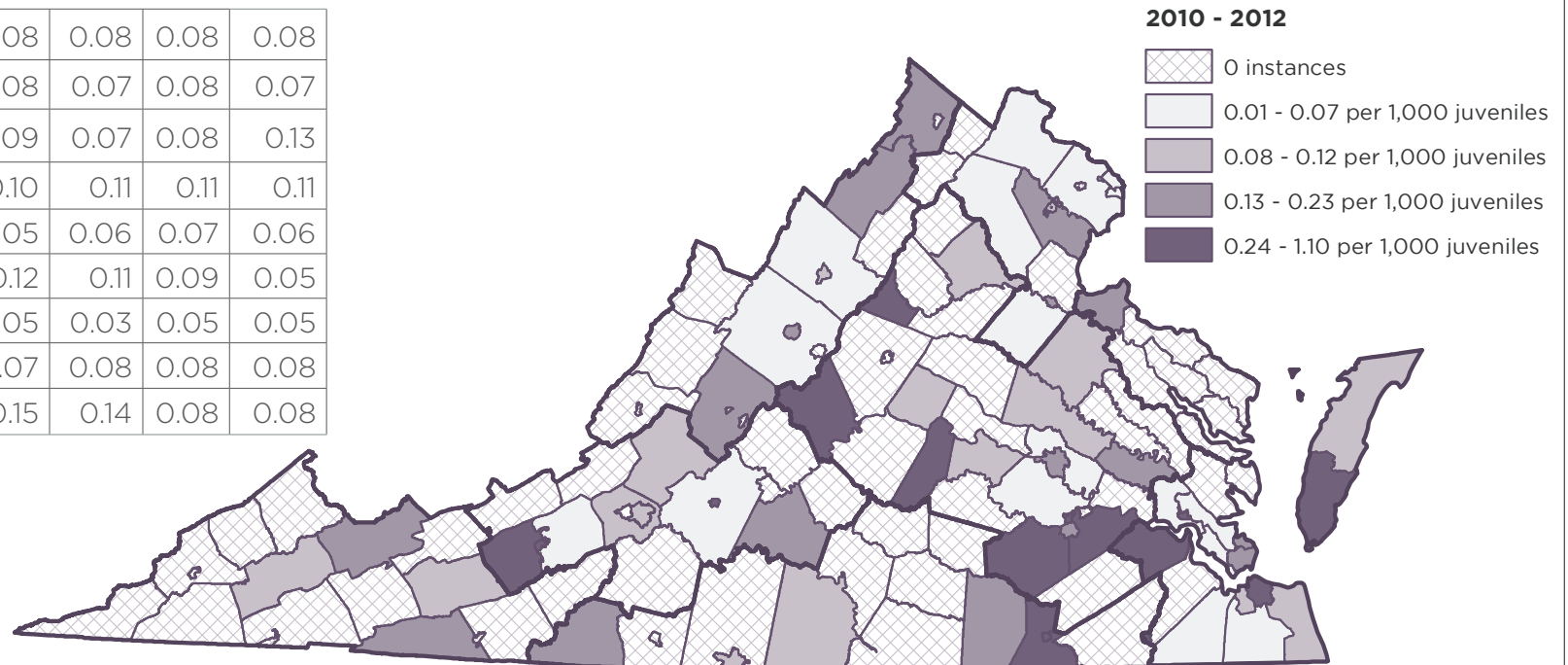
Arrests of Juveniles for Violent Sexual Offenses Committed against a Family Member: This indicator reflects the number of juvenile arrests made by law enforcement officials for violent sexual offenses—including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, and incest—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the juvenile population, age 10-17, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in the arrest rate.

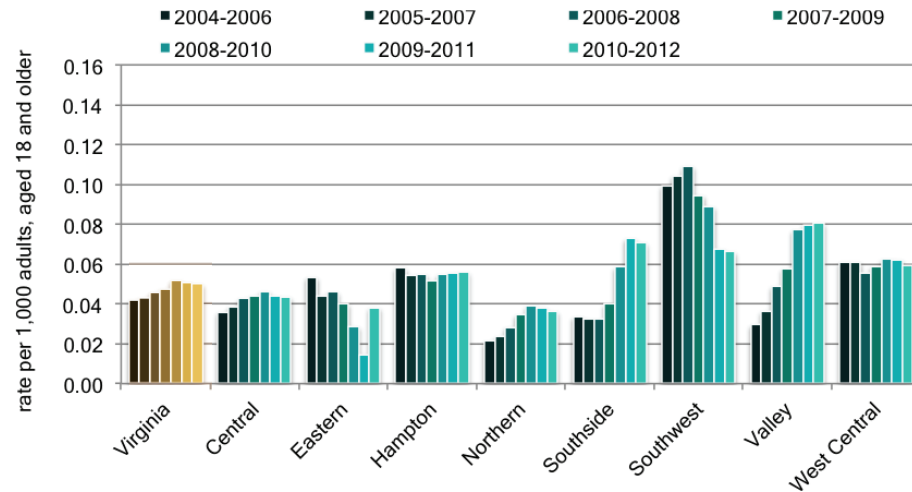
Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.
Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases ($n < 20$) should be interpreted with caution.



	Rate			
	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Virginia	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Central	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07
Eastern	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.13
Hampton Roads	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
Northern	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06
Southside	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.05
Southwest	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05
Valley	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
West Central	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.08



VIOLENCE AT HOME: THE FACT REPORT



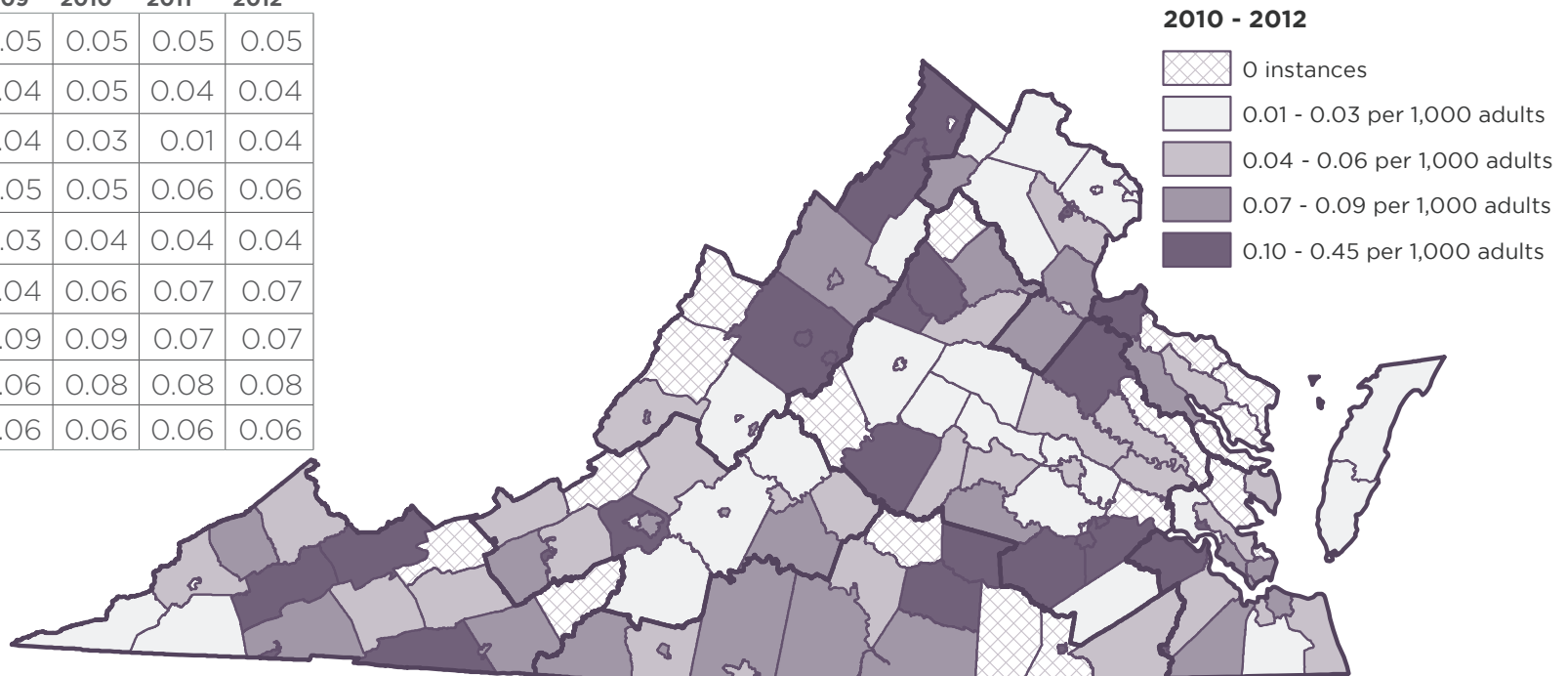
Arrests of Adults for Violent Sexual Offenses Committed against a Family Member:

This indicator reflects the number of adult arrests made by law enforcement officials for violent sexual offenses—including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, statutory rape, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, and incest—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the adult population, age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in the arrest rate.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases ($n < 20$) should be interpreted with caution.

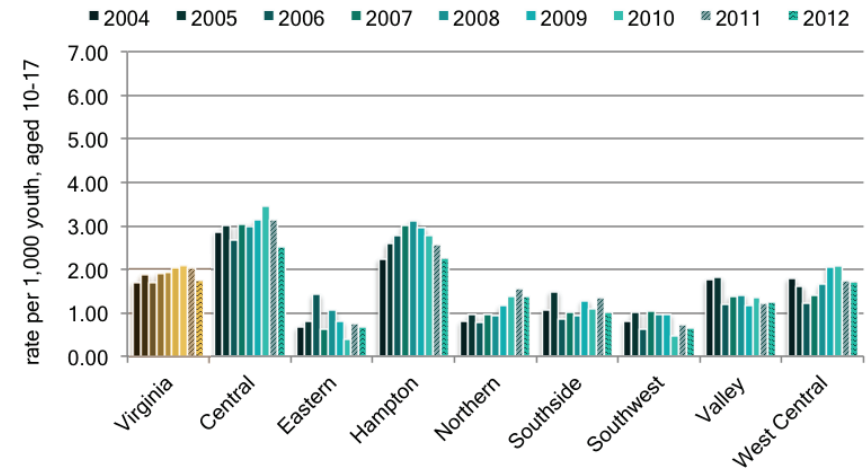
	Rate			
	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Virginia	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Central	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Eastern	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
Hampton Roads	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
Northern	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Southside	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07
Southwest	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07
Valley	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08
West Central	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06



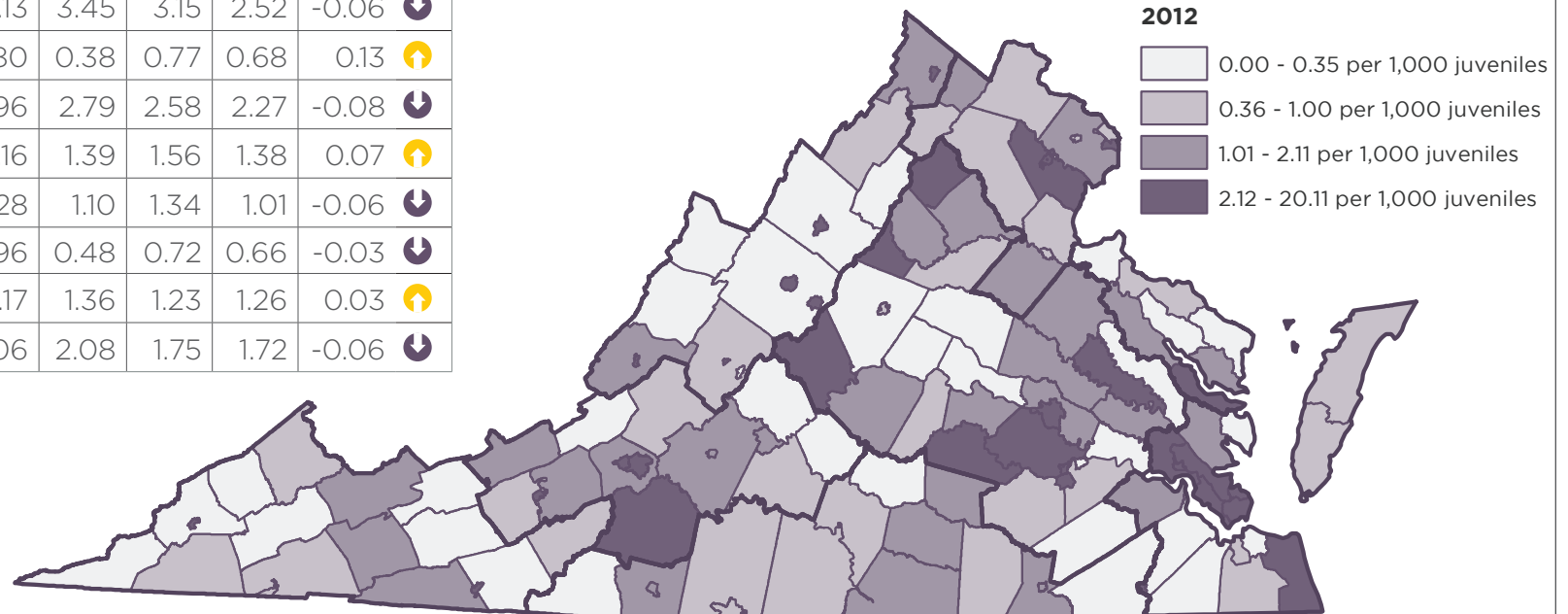
Arrests of Juveniles for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member: This indicator reflects the number of juvenile arrests made by law enforcement officials for non-sexual violent offenses—including kidnapping/abduction, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the juvenile population, age 10-17, for each year, in each locality.

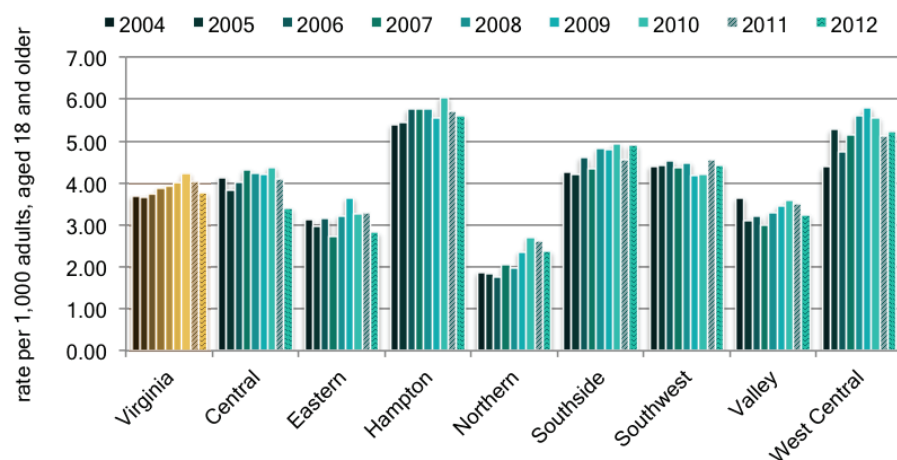
Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2009
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Virginia	2.02	2.08	2.03	1.75	-0.04 ↓
Central	3.13	3.45	3.15	2.52	-0.06 ↓
Eastern	0.80	0.38	0.77	0.68	0.13 ↑
Hampton Roads	2.96	2.79	2.58	2.27	-0.08 ↓
Northern	1.16	1.39	1.56	1.38	0.07 ↑
Southside	1.28	1.10	1.34	1.01	-0.06 ↓
Southwest	0.96	0.48	0.72	0.66	-0.03 ↓
Valley	1.17	1.36	1.23	1.26	0.03 ↑
West Central	2.06	2.08	1.75	1.72	-0.06 ↓



VIOLENCE AT HOME: THE FACT REPORT



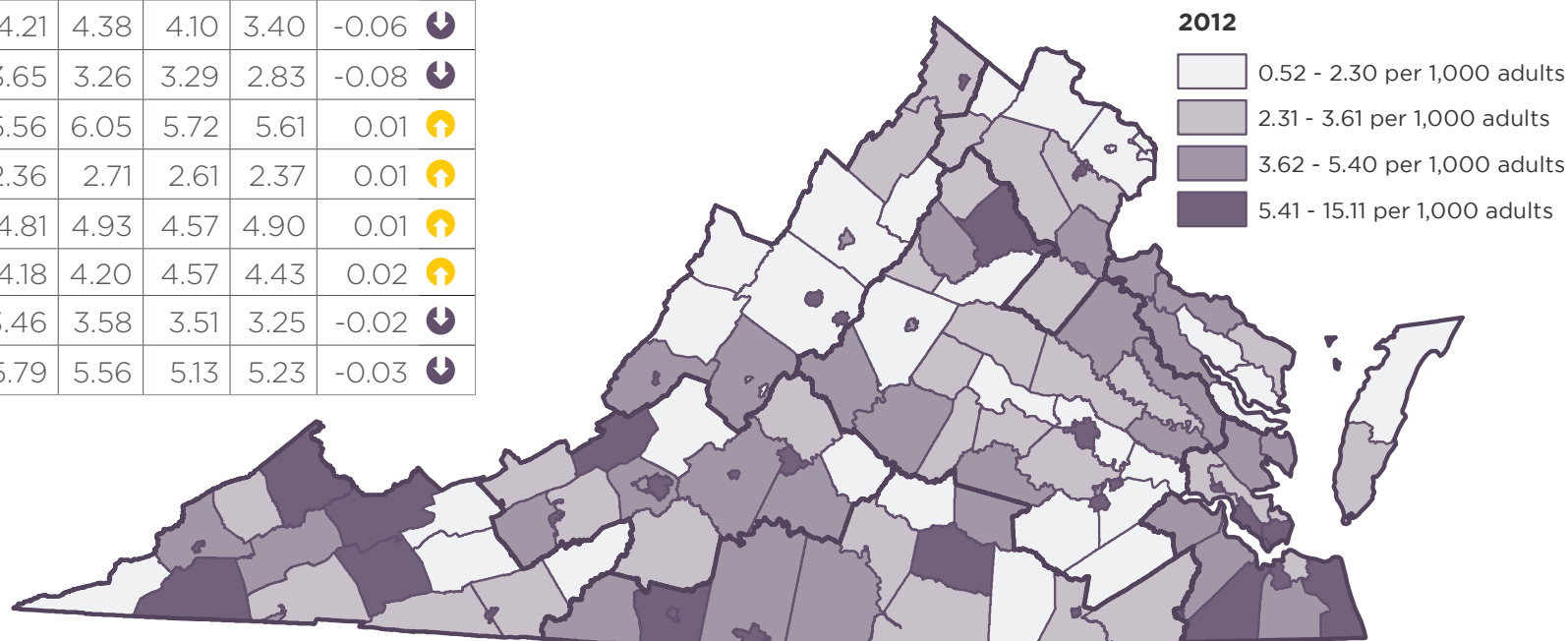
Arrests of Adults for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member:

This indicator reflects the number of adult arrests made by law enforcement officials for non-sexual violent offenses—including kidnapping/abduction, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the adult population, age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

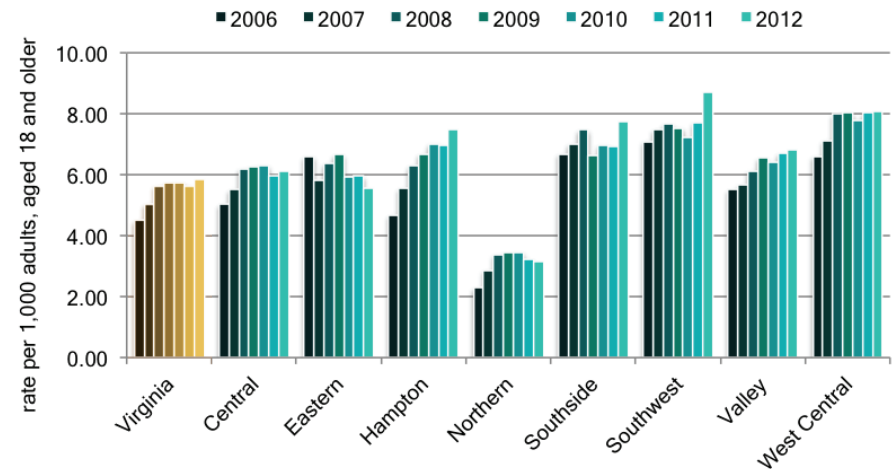
Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
Virginia	4.02	4.24	4.04	3.79	-0.02	↓
Central	4.21	4.38	4.10	3.40	-0.06	↓
Eastern	3.65	3.26	3.29	2.83	-0.08	↓
Hampton Roads	5.56	6.05	5.72	5.61	0.01	↑
Northern	2.36	2.71	2.61	2.37	0.01	↑
Southside	4.81	4.93	4.57	4.90	0.01	↑
Southwest	4.18	4.20	4.57	4.43	0.02	↑
Valley	3.46	3.58	3.51	3.25	-0.02	↓
West Central	5.79	5.56	5.13	5.23	-0.03	↓

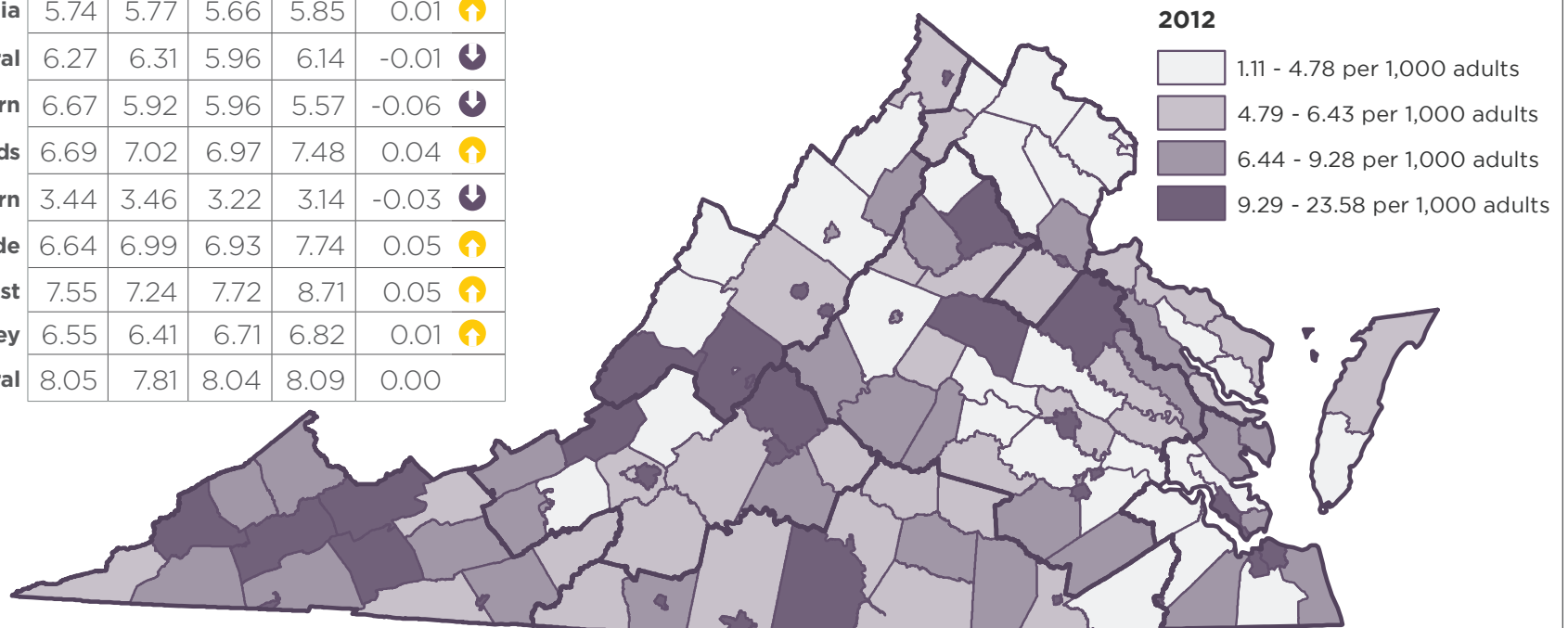


Emergency Protective Orders Issued against Family or Household Members: This indicator reflects the number of emergency protective orders issued against family or household members for acts of family abuse involving violence, force, or threat. This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality. The number of emergency protective orders (EPO) issued against family or household members, by locality and calendar year (2006–2012), is expressed as a rate per 1,000 adults.

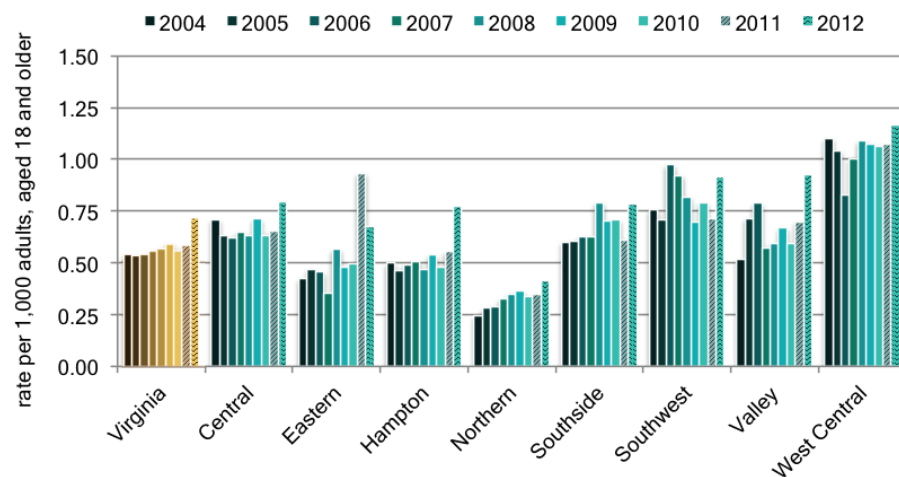
Data provided by the Virginia Supreme Court, Office of the Executive Secretary. Note: A family abuse EPO is a legal restraint issued to protect a person from family abuse and generally expires at 11:59 p.m. on the third day following issuance. Family and household members of the allegedly abused person may also be protected through a family abuse EPO.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2009
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Virginia	5.74	5.77	5.66	5.85	0.01 ↑
Central	6.27	6.31	5.96	6.14	-0.01 ↓
Eastern	6.67	5.92	5.96	5.57	-0.06 ↓
Hampton Roads	6.69	7.02	6.97	7.48	0.04 ↑
Northern	3.44	3.46	3.22	3.14	-0.03 ↓
Southside	6.64	6.99	6.93	7.74	0.05 ↑
Southwest	7.55	7.24	7.72	8.71	0.05 ↑
Valley	6.55	6.41	6.71	6.82	0.01 ↑
West Central	8.05	7.81	8.04	8.09	0.00



VIOLENCE AT HOME: THE FACT REPORT

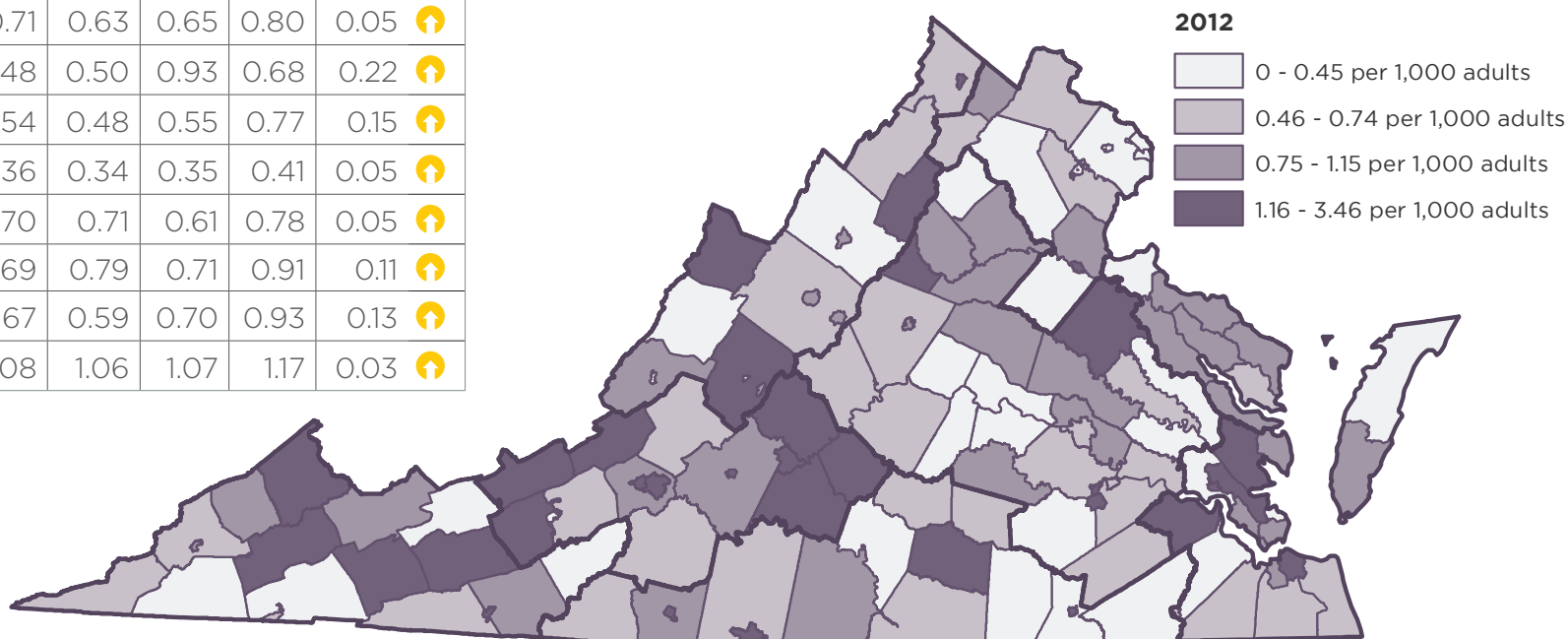


Arrests for Violation of a Protective Order: This indicator reflects the number of arrests made for violation of an active protective order, as recorded in the Central Criminal Records Exchange.

This indicator is presented as a rate with the population age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia State Police.

	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
Virginia	0.59	0.55	0.58	0.71	0.07	⬆️
Central	0.71	0.63	0.65	0.80	0.05	⬆️
Eastern	0.48	0.50	0.93	0.68	0.22	⬆️
Hampton Roads	0.54	0.48	0.55	0.77	0.15	⬆️
Northern	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.41	0.05	⬆️
Southside	0.70	0.71	0.61	0.78	0.05	⬆️
Southwest	0.69	0.79	0.71	0.91	0.11	⬆️
Valley	0.67	0.59	0.70	0.93	0.13	⬆️
West Central	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.17	0.03	⬆️



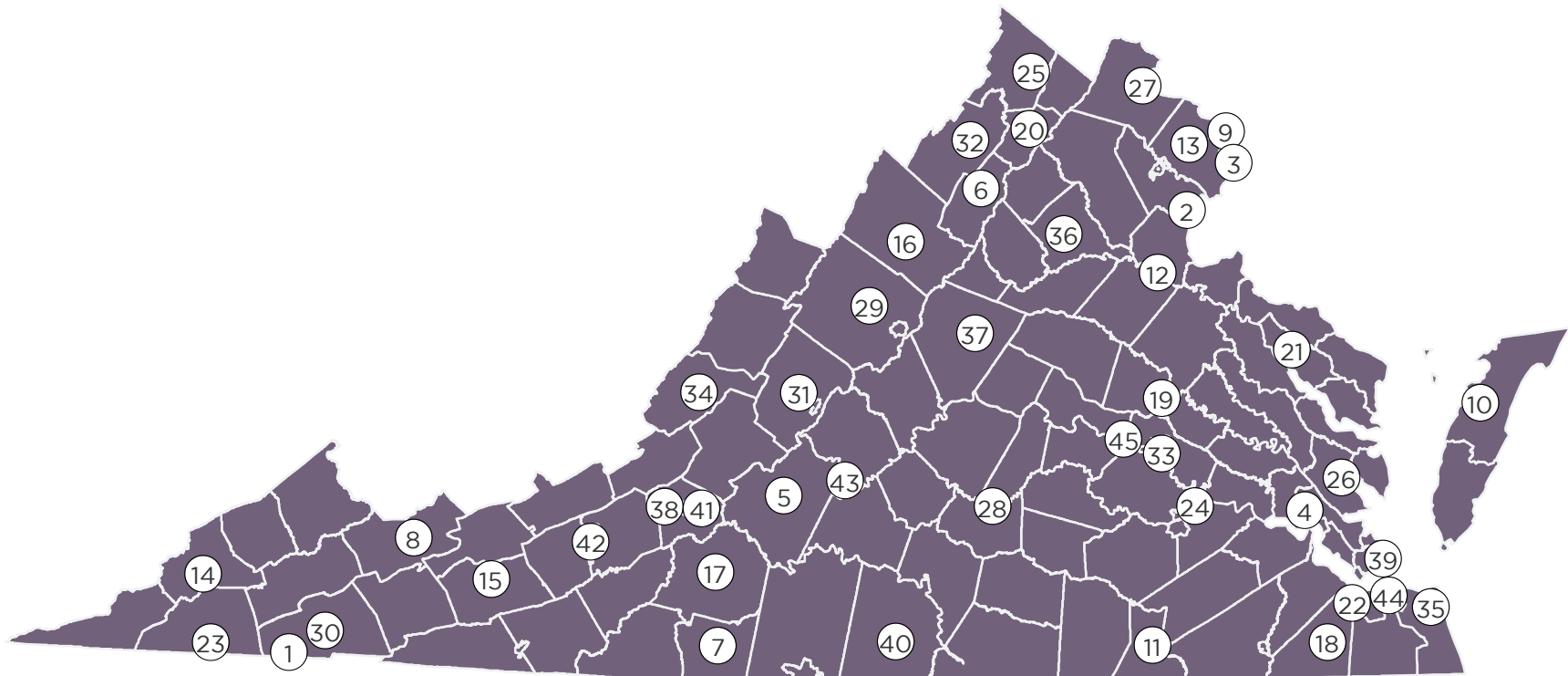
Programs Providing Shelter from Domestic Violence:

This indicator reflects the distribution of domestic violence centers across the Commonwealth of Virginia that provide overnight shelter.

These data were provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (VSDVAA).

Note: In addition to this listing, there are additional non-profit and faith-based domestic violence programs that are not included in this map; therefore, this map underestimates the number of centers providing overnight shelter.

The circles with numbers, 1-45, represent only those domestic violence shelters included in VSDVAA's directory of accredited agencies and unaccredited advocacy member organizations focused on service to victims of sexual and/or domestic violence.



VIOLENCE AT HOME: THE FACT REPORT

	Agency	Location
1	Abuse Alternatives, Inc.	Bristol
2	ACTS/Turning Points	Dumfries
3	Alexandria Office on Women	Alexandria
4	Avalon	Williamsburg
5	Bedford Domestic Violence Services	Bedford
6	Choices: The Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray
7	Citizens Against Family Violence	Martinsville
8	Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc.	North Tazewell
9	Doorways for Women and Families (formerly The Arlington Community Temporary Shelter)	Arlington
10	Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Onancock
11	Emporia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Unit	Emporia
12	Empowerhouse (formerly Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence)	Fredericksburg
13	Fairfax County Office for Women	Fairfax
14	Family Crisis Support Services	Norton
15	Family Resource Center, Inc	Wytheville
16	First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence	Harrisonburg
17	Franklin County Family Resource Center	Rocky Mount
18	Genieve Shelter	Suffolk
19	Hanover Safe Place	Ashland
20	Harmony Place (Warren County Council on Domestic Violence)	Front Royal
21	Haven Shelter and Services	Warsaw
22	Help and Emergency Response	Portsmouth
23	Hope House of Scott County	Gate City
24	James House Intervention/Prevention Services	Hopewell

	Agency	Location
25	Laurel Center Intervention for Domestic & Sexual Violence	Winchester
26	Laurel Shelter	Gloucester
27	Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (aka Loudoun Citizens for Social Justice)	Leesburg
28	Madeline's House (Southside Center for Violence Prevention)	Farmville
29	New Directions	Staunton
30	People, Inc. of Virginia	Abingdon
31	Project Horizon	Lexington
32	Response, Inc.	Woodstock
33	Safe Harbor	Richmond
34	Safehome Systems	Covington
35	Samaritan House	Virginia Beach
36	Services to Abused Families, Inc. (SAFE)	Culpeper
37	Shelter for Help in Emergency	Charlottesville
38	Total Action Against Poverty - Women's Resource Center	Roanoke
39	Transitions Family Violence Services	Hampton
40	Tri-County Community Action Agency	South Boston
41	Turning Point - Salvation Army	Roanoke
42	Women's Resource Center of New River Valley	Radford
43	YWCA of Central Virginia Domestic Violence Prevention Center	Lynchburg
44	YWCA of Southampton Roads Women in Crisis Program	Norfolk
45	YWCA of Richmond Women's Advocacy Program	Richmond

Domestic Violence Shelter Bed-nights Provided to Individuals: This indicator reflects the number of domestic violence shelter beds provided to adults and children by shelters funded by the Virginia Department of Social Services, by shelter, by state fiscal year.

	Agency	Location
1	Abuse Alternatives, Inc.	Bristol
2	ACTS/Turning Points	Dumfries
3	Alexandria Office on Women	Alexandria
4	Avalon	Williamsburg
5	Bedford Domestic Violence Services	Bedford
6	Choices: The Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray
7	Citizens Against Family Violence	Martinsville
8	Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc.	North Tazewell
9	Doorways for Women and Families (formerly The Arlington Community Temporary Shelter)	Arlington
10	Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Onancock
11	Emporia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Unit	Emporia
12	Empowerhouse (formerly Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence)	Fredericksburg
13	Fairfax County Office for Women	Fairfax
14	Family Crisis Support Services	Norton
15	Family Resource Center, Inc	Wytheville
16	First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence	Harrisonburg
17	Franklin County Family Resource Center	Rocky Mount
18	Genieve Shelter	Suffolk
19	Hanover Safe Place	Ashland
20	Harmony Place (Warren County Council on Domestic Violence)	Front Royal

VIOLENCE AT HOME: THE FACT REPORT

Note: These data were compiled by the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS). This indicator reflects the subgroup of domestic violence programs that receives funding from VDSS.

Localities Served	2012		2013	
	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percentage Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percentage Bed-nights for Children
Bristol, Washington Co	3,031	30.6%	2,567	38.8%
Manassas Park, Manassas, Prince William Co	4,688	44.7%	6,423	49.3%
Alexandria	3,210	46.0%	3,621	48.5%
James City Co, Williamsburg, York Co	3,777	46.6%	4,954	43.8%
Bedford Co	828	44.0%	786	45.8%
Page Co	3,812	63.3%	2,578	41.3%
Martinsville	2,592	20.6%	1,758	37.6%
Russell Co, Tazewell Co	2,516	41.9%	1,611	25.2%
Arlington Co	3,324	46.4%	3,237	49.2%
Accomack Co, Northhampton Co	3,639	47.4%	2,127	43.0%
Emporia	242	55.8%	322	61.2%
Caroline Co, Fredericksburg, King George Co, Spotsylvania Co, Stafford Co	7,986	55.3%	6,276	53.2%
Fairfax Co, Fairfax, Falls Church	7,481	50.4%	14,151	55.3%
Wise Co, Scott Co, Dickenson Co, Russell Co, Lee Co, Buchanan Co, Norton	1,567	32.5%	1,559	22.5%
Bland Co, Grayson Co, Carroll Co, Smyth Co, Wyth Co, Galax	1,118	39.2%	3,960	25.8%
Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co	4,718	39.1%	4,864	38.2%
Franklin Co, Rocky Mount Co	1,071	63.0%	1,129	57.0%
Franklin, Southampton Co, Isle of Wight Co, Suffolk, Smithfield, Surry Co	2,848	65.6%	4,375	68.2%
Hanover Co, Ashland	2,556	51.1%	2,222	67.2%
Front Royal, Warren Co	3,790	53.3%	2,743	43.7%

	Agency	Location
21	Haven Shelter and Services	Warsaw
22	Help and Emergency Response	Portsmouth
23	Hope House of Scott County	Gate City
24	James House Intervention/Prevention Services	Hopewell
25	Laurel Center Intervention for Domestic & Sexual Violence	Winchester
26	Laurel Shelter	Gloucester
27	Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (aka Loudoun Citizens for Social Justice	Leesburg
28	Madeline's House (Southside Center for Violence Prevention)	Farmville
29	New Directions	Staunton
30	People, Inc. of Virginia	Abingdon
31	Project Horizon	Lexington
32	Response, Inc.	Woodstock
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34	Safehome Systems	Covington
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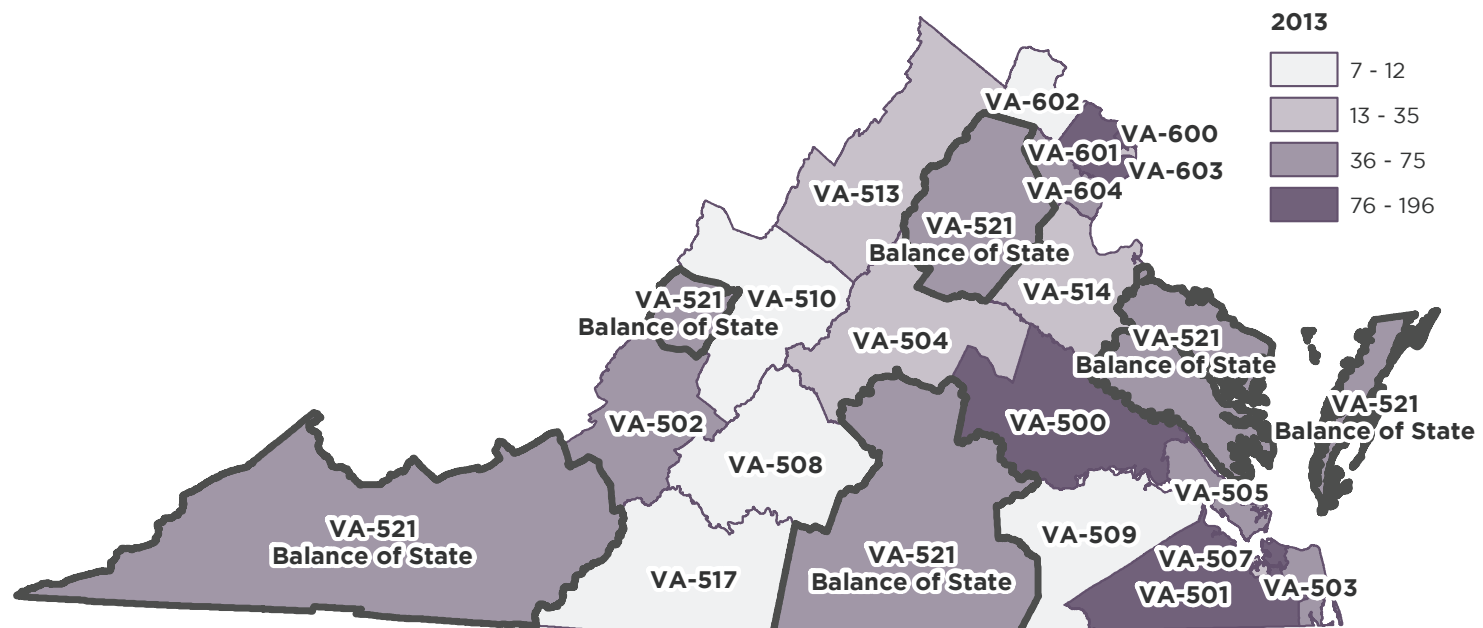
VIOLENCE AT HOME: THE FACT REPORT

Localities Served	2012		2013	
	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percentage Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percentage Bed-nights for Children
Essex Co, Lancaster Co, Richmond Co, Westmoreland Co, Northumberland Co	4,451	49.3%	6,145	62.8%
Portsmouth, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Newport News	8,781	56.2%	8,389	52.8%
Buchanan Co, Norton, Wise Co, Dickenson Co, Russell Co, Lee Co, Scott Co	1,539	21.2%	3,195	64.8%
Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, Dinwiddie Co, Prince George County, southern Chesterfield Co, Surry Co, Sussex Co	220	60.9%	204	58.8%
Clarke Co, Frederick Co, Winchester	3,394	43.5%	2,643	37.3%
Gloucester Co, King & Queen Co, Mathews Co, King William Co, Middlesex Co	3,856	38.0%	3,246	46.4%
Loudoun Co	3,363	56.1%	1,801	54.4%
Lunenburg Co, Mecklenburg Co, Nottoway Co, Prince Edward Co	2,036	44.8%	3,577	59.2%
Augusta Co, Highland Co, Staunton, Waynesboro	1,611	21.8%	3,070	41.3%
Buchanan Co, Russell Co	2,576	41.5%	1,978	64.0%
Buena Vista, Lexington, Rockbridge Co	2,233	58.6%	1,275	44.3%
Shenandoah Co	3,201	48.6%	3,813	55.4%
Henrico Co, Greater Richmond Area	2,854	36.9%	2,487	39.4%
Allegheny Co, Bath Co, Highland, Clifton Forge, Covington	1,012	24.5%	2,589	38.1%
Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth	14,158	62.4%	13,324	56.9%
Culpeper Co, Orange Co, Fauquier Co, Rappahannock Co, Madison Co	2,309	52.8%	2,231	44.5%
Albemarle Co, Charlottesville	4,199	42.2%	3,509	38.0%
Roanoke, Roanoke Co, Vinton, Botetourt Co, Craig Co	723	24.6%	614	50.3%
Hampton, Poquoson, Newport News, York Co	2,148	49.7%	5,171	46.4%
Halifax Co, Charlotte Co, Mecklenburg Co	50	16.0%	182	45.6%
City of Roanoke	9,170	43.4%	9,755	55.5%
Floyd Co, Pulaski Co, Giles Co, Montgomery Co, Radford	6,154	49.4%	4,080	35.6%
Amherst Co, Campbell Co, Nelson Co, Bedford Co, Lynchburg	5,553	45.8%	5,171	44.8%
Norfolk, South Hampton Roads	7,173	55.7%	7,120	48.6%
Greater Richmond	5,426	46.1%	6,363	44.5%

Number of Homeless Adults Who Report Having Experienced Domestic Violence, Part 1 (Map): This indicator reflects the number of homeless individuals who report that they have been victims of domestic violence, as captured in the point-in-time surveys of homelessness administered by individual Continuums of Care. See page 40 for Continuums of Care chart.

Data provided by the Homelessness Resource Exchange, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

Note: Point-in-time counts are administered locally and methods vary. The count must be administered every other year, and while many Continuums administer the count annually, not all do, so not all Continuums have data for every year. Subpopulations such as the number of persons experiencing domestic violence may be estimated.



VIOLENCE AT HOME: THE FACT REPORT

Number of Homeless Adults Who Report Having Experienced Domestic Violence, Part 2 (Chart): This indicator reflects the number of homeless individuals who report that they have been victims of domestic violence, as captured in the point-in-time surveys of homelessness administered by individual Continuums of Care. See page 39 for Continuums of Care map.

Continuum Number	Continuum Name	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population	Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population	Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population	Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population	Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population	Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population	Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population	Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population	Homeless Victims of DV	Total Homeless Population
VA-500	Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties CoC	448	1,469	63	806	330	1,158	362	1,073	261	1,150	275	1,012	287	1,084	258	933	196	881
VA-501	Norfolk/Chesapeake/Suffolk/Isle of Wight, Southampton Counties CoC	68	846	64	807	53	699	70	602	58	685	46	556	68	609	71	652	77	742
VA-502	Roanoke City & County/Salem CoC	62	493	18	381	30	566	48	504	55	597	47	518	63	536	77	561	61	442
VA-503	Virginia Beach CoC	20	628	20	628	32	476	48	484	54	433	60	517	47	427	48	440	75	456
VA-504	Charlottesville CoC	16	243	27	257	17	265	14	239	24	199	16	228	26	213	23	191	32	195
VA-505	Newport News/Hampton/Virginia Peninsula CoC	112	1,034	85	879	75	908	53	526	54	569	46	607	61	736	44	681	61	533
VA-507	Portsmouth CoC	24	332	20	271	14	217	9	222	21	303	24	210	31	265	35	332	25	247
VA-508	Lynchburg CoC	20	192	24	289	24	289	11	256	11	255	11	255	27	226	12	214	8	150
VA-509	Petersburg CoC	22	132	14	94	2	80	5	74	5	90	5	90	7	69	2	52	8	63
VA-510	Staunton/Waynesboro/Augusta, Highland Counties CoC	5	62	--	--	13	95	13	109	1	100	3	94	24	67	17	124	11	67
VA-513	Harrisonburg, Winchester/Western Virginia CoC	36	919	32	945	38	382	37	245	26	229	69	448	51	311	67	483	35	355
VA-514	Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania, Stafford Counties CoC	19	407	13	447	8	561	9	194	18	202	20	288	14	191	22	193	28	192
VA-517	Danville/Martinsville CoC	13	81	13	81	0	187	14	210	18	132	19	273	13	122	15	122	7	111
VA-521	Virginia Balance of State CoC	58	551	85	675	256	608	64	470	84	559	113	804	108	806	121	650	66	474
VA-600	Arlington County CoC	53	420	27	360	23	462	69	410	86	511	86	535	59	461	84	451	147	479
VA-601	Fairfax County CoC	405	1,458	349	1,565	173	1,593	154	1,835	176	1,730	137	1,552	146	1,549	257	1,534	176	1,350
VA-602	Loudoun County CoC	15	93	7	184	19	211	16	160	26	143	8	157	28	162	21	168	12	166
VA-603	City of Alexandria CoC	21	391	9	379	8	375	12	306	5	335	17	359	50	416	77	352	31	275
VA-604	Prince William County CoC	42	504	28	498	49	614	37	550	25	630	9	508	37	566	38	452	59	447
	Virginia	1,472	10,343	901	9,755	1,164	9,746	1,045	8,469	1,008	8,852	1,011	9,011	1,147	8,816	1,266	8,424	1,115	7,625

Resources for Individuals and Communities

This list of resources is intended to help communities identify and implement effective family violence interventions. There are many state, national, and local family violence-related resources available on the Internet; this list highlights a small selection of national resources. The list also includes a link to a Commonwealth of Virginia report by the Attorney General's Office, which provides a comprehensive listing of Virginia and local government resources for domestic and sexual violence. Sources listed in this document provide resources for victims and their families, policymakers, and practitioners. The words in italics listed below each source identify categories that are addressed by the resource.

In addition to this resource list, the *Facing the FACTS* research brief that is published in conjunction with the annual release of *The FACT Report* provides resources specific to the topic of the brief. *Facing the FACTS* 2013 focuses on elder abuse in Virginia. Earlier issue briefs have addressed the connection between substance abuse and family violence (2011) and child sexual abuse (2012). These resources can be accessed from FACT's website, at www.vakidsfirst.org.

Annual Report, Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia, Office of the Attorney General of Virginia
www.oag.state.va.us/Programs%20and%20Resources/Domestic%20Violence/DV_Publications.html

The Office of the Attorney General releases an annual report on domestic and sexual violence in the Commonwealth, including important figures on incidence and community response. The report additionally provides information on funding sources, shelters, and other service providers, as well as an update on state and local government efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence.

Includes: legal resources, advocacy resources, data and statistics, grant and funding opportunities

National Centers for Injury Prevention and Control, Center for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/injury/index.html

CDC's Injury Center is an information portal for families and community members that includes information on violence prevention. It hosts the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), which allows users to generate reports on injury-related data, a library on violence prevention, and training resources for schools and

communities. The Injury Center includes resources on teen dating violence, including a dating abuse hotline number.

Includes: teenage populations, community outreach/education, training resources, academic research, data and statistics

VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZATION

National Institute of Justice

www.nij.gov/topics/victims-victimization/Pages/welcome.aspx

The National Institute of Justice's Victims and Victimization resource provides statistics, research literature, training resources and technical assistance for service providers, links to grants, and help for victims, such as a detailed national directory of services. It specifically addresses intimate partner violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse, as well as special populations.

Includes: immigrant populations, training resources, academic research, data and statistics, grant and funding opportunities, advocacy resources

National Center for Victims of Crime

www.victimsofcrime.org

The National Center for Victims of Crime website hosts a network of training, victim assistance, public policy, and research materials focused on helping

victims of all types of crime rebuild their lives. It includes resources specifically oriented toward teenage, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer populations (LGBTQ), and stalking victims, as well as information on the conferences and trainings NCVC hosts for service providers.

Includes: teenage populations, LGBTQ populations, advocacy resources, training resources, data and statistics

MINCAVA Electronic Clearinghouse

Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse

www.mincava.umn.edu

The MINCAVA clearinghouse is a source of extensive and up-to-date articles and information on violence and abuse. It includes information for specific community groups (e.g., child advocates, health and legal professionals), research on prevalence and prevention, and publications on issues such as sexual abuse, mental health, and class or race. MINCAVA provides information on domestic, sexual, and youth violence, among other topics.

Includes: minority populations, immigrant populations, resources for healthcare workers, mental health, homelessness, academic research, advocacy resources, grant and funding opportunities, training resources

CHILD ABUSE

Child Welfare League of America

www.cwla.org

CWLA's site assists community members in developing local networks to advocate for children and respond to community needs. Its National Data Analysis System is a substantial source of data on children and families; users can generate reports and download data for all 50 states.

Includes: advocacy resources, data and statistics, LGBTQ populations, substance abuse, teenage populations, homelessness, training resources, Native American populations, minority populations

Child Welfare Information Gateway

www.childwelfare.gov

This site, maintained by the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, includes information and resources on child abuse ranging from prevention to response to how communities can counter child abuse.

Includes: substance abuse, Spanish language resources, academic research, legal resources, data and statistics, training resources

Kids Count, Annie E. Casey Foundation

www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/KIDSCOUNT.aspx

Kids Count, an annual publication providing state-by-state information and rankings on child well-being, is maintained by the Annie E. Casey

Foundation. Its data center allows online users to access community-, state-, and national-level data and create user-generated reports and graphics.

Includes: data and statistics, community outreach/education

Resource Center, National Center for Children Exposed to Violence

www.nccev.org/resources/index.html

NCCEV's resource center includes an extensive list of resources—both print and on the Internet—on child abuse and related topics; publications intended for professionals, community members, and families of abused children; and tools for professionals.

Includes: resources for law enforcement, resources for schools, resources for healthcare workers, Spanish language resources, community outreach/education, training resources, academic research, data and statistics

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

Child Welfare Information Gateway

www.childwelfare.gov/

This site, maintained by the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, includes information and resources on child abuse ranging from prevention to response to how communities can counter child abuse.

Includes: substance abuse, Spanish language resources, academic research, legal resources, data and statistics, training resources

DOMESTIC AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

While the majority of domestic and intimate partner violence resources available on the Internet focus on women as victims, the guidance offered can generally be applied regardless of an individual's gender.

VAWnet National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women

www.vawnet.org

VAWnet.org provides resource lists on both domestic and sexual violence, including materials for victims, families, and communities. The site has sections on prevention/education, public policy/advocacy, and research.

Includes: resources for shelters, LGBTQ populations, teenage relationships, resources for schools, immigrant populations, resources for college campuses, Native American populations, homelessness, minority populations, grant and funding opportunities, academic research, data and statistics, community outreach/education

WomensLaw.org

www.womenslaw.org/index.php

WomensLaw.org aims to educate women about intimate partner violence, their rights, and what women can do to protect themselves. It includes general guidance along with national and state-specific resources and laws on family violence, with

an emphasis on sexual and intimate partner violence.

Includes: legal resources, LGBTQ populations, teen relationships, and community outreach/education

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

NCJRS provides a sixteen-chapter guide—the Toolkit to End Violence Against Women—for communities on issues surrounding violence against women. Each chapter includes a list of national resources specific to that subject and concrete ideas of what communities can do to counter violence against women. The guide also has a grants database, links to publications and data sources, and training event listings. For copies, contact: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, 800-851-3420.

Includes: mental health, Native American populations, and resources for college campuses, grant and funding opportunities

ELDER ABUSE

National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA)

U.S. Administration on Aging

www.ncea.aoa.gov

NCEA is a national resource maintained by the U.S. Administration on Aging. On its site is available information for individuals and professionals, including compilations of research literature and statistics, training resources, state contacts and

analysis of Adult Protective Services (APS) laws. The largest resource on elder abuse in the nation is the Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly (CANE), funded by NCEA. CANE is an online archive of sources on elder abuse, including published research, training resources, and government documents.

Includes: Native American populations, mental health, resources for caregivers, legal resources, academic research, data and statistics, community outreach/education, training resources

Elder Abuse Resource Guide, National Center for State Courts (NCSC)

www.ncsc.org/Topics/Children-Families-and-Elders/Elder-Abuse/Resource-Guide.aspx

NCSC's resource guide on elder abuse is a thorough compilation of resources from a response and prevention perspective. In addition to research literature on elder abuse, it includes guidance on power of attorney issues specific to the elderly, self-help in the court system, prevention, as well as links to listservs and newsletters, organizations combating elder abuse, and training resources. Note that some of these materials are state- or city-specific.

Includes: legal resources, data and statistics, training resources, academic research

National Coalition on Mental Health & Aging

www.ncmha.org/resources.php

The resource list, maintained by the National Coalition on Mental Health & Aging, provides guidance on working with the elderly on issues such as Alzheimer's, substance abuse, and cultural competence.

Includes: mental health, minority populations, substance abuse, and academic research

National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life

www.ncall.us/resources

This resource provides online training modules, summary fact sheets, research publications, and a state-by-state resource directory. The Clearinghouse focuses on the intersection of elder abuse, domestic abuse, and sexual abuse.

Includes: immigrant populations, developmentally disabled populations, resources for law enforcement, resources for healthcare workers, resources for shelters, Spanish language resources, academic research, training resources





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